هكذا من الأصل

EATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rain. Temp. 2-8 (36-
ay. cloudy with showers. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy
Temp. 4-7 (39-45). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight.
aturday, cloudy. Temp. 13-17 (55-63). FRANKFURT:
cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 0-2 (32-36). NEW YORK:
snow. Temp. —10—4 (14-25).

DDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Dr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.$38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	$3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din
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Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 30,161 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2-3, 1980 Established 1887

After 39 Die in Embassy

Spain Cuts Ties With Guatemala

TEMALA CITY, Feb. 1 - Spain broke diplomatic re- with Guatemala today in of the Guatemalan police yesterday on peasants occu- the Spanish Embassy. The nalan government an- d that 39 persons had been — two former Guatemalan nent officials, five members embassy staff and 32 peas-

peasants had seized the em- esterday.

dead included former Gua- Vice President Eduardo Lenhoff and former For- Minister Adolfo Molina



United Press International

Maximo Cajal y Lopez

About 15 armed men stormed a Guatemala City hospital today and carried off a survivor who had been among the protesters at the embassy, hospital employees reported.

It was not known whether the abductors were comrades of the badly burned man or members of Guatemala's rightist "death squads," which allegedly have carried out hundreds of killings and kidnappings of anti-government Guatemalans.

Spanish Premier Adólfo Suarez and his Cabinet decided to break relations after a report from the Spanish ambassador in Guatemala, Maximo Cajal y Lopez, that the attempt by police to storm the embassy had not been requested and was "intolerable," the Spanish news agency EFE reported from Madrid.

"The police action was brutal," said Mr. Cajal y Lopez, who escaped through a window with minor cuts as the police tried to shoot through the barred doors of the second-floor embassy.

The presidential press spokesman, Carlos Toledo Vielman, said that the militants set off a gasoline bomb when the police attacked and that the fire that followed killed the 39.

The peasants, from the northern region of Quiche, came to the embassy before noon yesterday demanding to see the ambassador. Once inside, they barricaded the doors. The police were called and surrounded the two-story building for about two hours before they made their attempt to break in.

A man watching from a restaurant across the street said he saw "bodies on fire through a window." A television news photographer said, "We filmed at least 14 bodies, all burned" in what appeared to be an embassy reception room with a grilled door.

Officials said that the peasants identified themselves with a leftist group that occupied two radio stations briefly Monday, demanding the release of political prisoners and an end to what they called government repression against the people of Quiche, which is about 90 miles north of the capital.

President Romeo Lucas Garcia's government has denied accusations by peasant organizations of repression and widespread arrests.

... Law Lords ... Steel Unions ... a Widen Strike

...DON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Brit- highest judicial body today ...ned an appellate decision ...e unions the right to extend ...ike against the government- British Steel Corp. to pri- ...owned steel companies.

Law Lords of the House of ...uled that Lord Denning, headed a three-member ... court, was wrong when he ... an injunction last Saturday striking private steel compa-

...decision, which cannot be ...d, means that the steel ... now in the fifth week of the ...nwide strike in 54 years. ...ee to pull out their 60,000 ... from privately owned com-

...general-secretary of the Iron ...el Trades Confederation, ... Sirs, said that the unions ...all a strike among private ...members at 6 a.m. on Sun- ...uters reported.]

...tary Judge ...s for Trial ... U.S. Marine

...LEJEUNE, N.C., Feb. 1 - A military judge recom- today that Marine Pfc. ...Garwood stand court-mar- ...desertion and collaboration ...am and said that the death ...should be considered if he ...guilty.

Marine Corps' case was ...imarily on testimony from ...mer POWs who encoun- ... Garwood in prison camps ...e 1960s.

...judge's recommendations ...mitted to Brig. Gen. David ...commander of Camp Le- ...lo will decide whether to ...a court-martial. There was ...diate indication of when ...g would come. The judge ...l two charges.

...arwood, 33, disappeared ...1965, near Danang. He re- ...with the Vietnamese for 14 ...returned to the United ...st March after passing a ... foreigner in Hanoi saying ...anted to come home.

...n Leftists Claim ...Raid, Fatal to 1

...S, Feb. 1 (AP) — Eight ...shot up a factory run by ...ish steel subsidiary of Fiat ...l and killed a 59-year-old ...w shooting him in both ...other janitor was hospital- ...h leg wounds and police ...attackers had fired subma- ...volleys at other workers ...d.

Territorial Communist ...known since 1978, claimed ...nsibility for the attack and ...as the beginning of a cam- ...ainst Fiat, a favorite target ...leftists. The big auto com- ...ently fired 61 workers, it ...were involved in violence ...dents inside its factories.



Associated Press

Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg is reunited with his family Friday in Paris. In front are two children, Alexander, left, and Alexis. Behind him are his wife, Irina, left, and his mother, Ludmila.

Ginsburg Reunited With Family in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg was reunited with his family in Paris today after they arrived on an Aeroflot flight from Moscow.

Mr. Ginsburg, who had gone to the United States in a spy swap last April, greeted his 72-year-old mother Ludmila, his wife Irina, 41, and the couple's two children, Alexander, 7, and Alexis, 5, at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

The family decided earlier this month to join Mr. Ginsburg in the United States without an informally adopted relative, Sergei Shibayev, whom they had previously insisted on bringing along. They said their efforts to include him were "hopeless, at least for the present."

Mr. Shibayev, 19, was informally adopted by the family in his youth. Soviet authorities had insisted that Mr. Shibayev, now serving in the Soviet Army, had no legal relationship with the family and could not emigrate with them.

Mr. Ginsburg was serving an eight-year sentence at hard labor for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda when he was exchanged last April along with four other dissidents for two Russians convicted of espionage for Moscow in the United States. The release of the dissidents' relatives in the Soviet Union was part of the exchange deal.

Mrs. Ginsburg, on her arrival in Paris, said, "It is the sweetest and the bitterest day in my life." She added, "I am emerging from a horrible universe. In the world I have left behind, each day brings its measure of sad and black news."

Her husband flew to Paris from New York, where he lives. He and his family will fly to New York tomorrow.

First Test of Power

Bani-Sadr Said to Purge Radio-TV Post

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 1 — Iran's President-elect Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has won one of his first tests of power by apparently bringing about a purge of his opponents in the powerful state radio and television network formerly run by his chief rival, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, it was reported today.

At the same time, Mr. Bani-Sadr's incoming government faced new unrest among Iran's minorities. The town of Paveh in Kurdistan province was reported under siege and its residents appealed to a nearby town for help.

Tehran radio reported 11 deaths and 22 persons wounded in the fighting between Kurdish rebels and revolutionary guards.

Iran told Japan today that it was raising its crude oil prices $2.50 a barrel, to $31 a barrel and its heavy crude to $30.27 a barrel, effective today.

In Stockholm, a high ranking diplomat said that at least one of the six U.S. diplomats smuggled out of Iran by Canadian officials was aided by the Swedish Embassy for almost three months.

Swedish newspapers reported today that two Americans — agricultural attache Henry Schatz and diplomat Robert Anders — were hidden by the Swedish Embassy for 85 days before being transferred to the Canadian Embassy and eventually secreted out of Iran.

In Washington, the six U.S. diplomats returned to the State Department to the cheers of hundreds of co-workers. "It is difficult to fully express our appreciation for the risks the Canadians took to ensure our safety and comfort," Mr. Anders said on behalf of the group. The six were described as in "very good condition, both mentally and physically."

Clark's Comments

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Joe Clark said the election of Mr. Bani-Sadr as Iran's president provides greater hope for the release of the estimated 50 Americans held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Clark said there was no basis to statements by acting Iranian Ambassador Mohammed Adeli that Canada's action in helping the six Americans flee Iran would delay release of the remaining hostages. "We have heard from our sources that there is now greater hope than in the past for a positive resolution of the American hostage situation in Iran," the prime minister said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who in a landslide victory beat Mr. Ghotbzadeh and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Suit Says Miller Knew Of Funds Misuse at Textron

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT) — The Securities and Exchange Commission charged yesterday that Treasury Secretary William Miller knew that Textron Inc. had improperly used $600,000 to entertain Defense Department officials when he was chairman of the company, and that he made erroneous and misleading statements to his company's shareholders in denying that Textron made illegal or improper payments abroad.

In a 17-page civil complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, the securities agency accused the company of making $5.4 million in illegal and improper payments in 10 countries to secure helicopter and other sales between 1971 and 1979. It said that nearly all the money was channeled to foreign government officials.

Mr. Miller became the company's chairman in 1974, a post he held until becoming chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in March, 1978. The complaint does not name Mr. Miller as a defendant in the suit nor does it cite him by name but it states that the Textron chairman knew that the company had improperly entertained Defense Department officials, and that the chairman had made erroneous and misleading statements at the 1976 and 1977 annual meetings about the company's conduct and ethics.

Denied Knowledge

During his confirmation hearings as Federal Reserve chairman before the Senate Banking Committee in January, 1978, Mr. Miller repeatedly denied knowledge of any illegal payments or bribes by Textron. He said that he had never authorized or approved such payments. "Nor would I do that or condone it at any time any place, anywhere," Mr. Miller testified. "My company didn't bribe anyone," he said.

In its complaint, however, the SEC detailed a pattern of such payoffs, concluding: "Textron, directly and indirectly, has engaged in a course of business whereby Textron, directly and indirectly, pays and agrees to pay officials or entities of foreign governments in con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI

William Miller

Sophisticated Electronics

U.S., in Shift, Offers Military Sales to India

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1 (NYT) — While seeking to reassure India on U.S. plans to resume arms sales to Pakistan, Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, said that Washington had reversed a previous position and was now willing to sell highly sophisticated military equipment to India.

A source knowledgeable about Mr. Clifford's conversations with officials in the Indian Foreign Ministry said the issue of weapons sale to India was not intended to mollify Indian opposition to the new U.S. arms sales to Pakistan.

Mr. Clifford, the informant said, simply conveyed the United States' willingness to enter into negotiations now with India on the sale of highly sophisticated electronic equipment which the Indians have sought and which the United States had earlier refused to sell to any country in southern Asia.

It could not be learned exactly what type of military hardware was involved, but it was explained that the term sophisticated electronics covered such items as guidance systems for aircraft, missiles and so-called smart bombs. They were characterized as expensive purchases. While no amounts have been specified by the Indians, the bill could easily overshadow the $200 million in reportedly routine equipment that Mr. Carter seeks to send to Pakistan over two years.

[The United States has supplied Afghan rebels with communications equipment, United Press International reported from New Delhi. Sources said the United States is "not doing much" to directly help Afghan rebels topple the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, but is supplying them with radios, UPI said.]

In defending the sales to Pakistan and in insisting that they will go through over what Mr. Clifford termed "understandable Indian concern," the presidential envoy gave assurances that such weapons would not be used against India, and be added that in light of India's overwhelming military supremacy over Pakistan, these arms would not alter the balance.

The Indians contend that the issue is not one of quantity or quality but of attitude. They caution that Washington might find itself with no other options but to keep reinsuring its investment in Pakistan. Some Indian officials point out that U.S. signals in the event of a Soviet thrust in Pakistan are clear, but that responses to more muddled instability, such as internal upheaval or Soviet-aided struggle for an independent Baluchistan, are not. Such questions heighten Indian concerns for an accelerated arms race.

Many contend that such a race has in fact been going on since India and Pakistan were torn apart at their births. India remains far ahead militarily. It won all three of its wars with Pakistan. Its armed forces are larger and better equipped. It is richer and has both foreign reserves and good international credit while Pakistan has neither. And, it produces almost all of its military requirements, from jets and parachutes to rifles and canteens, while Pakistan is almost completely dependent on purchases from abroad.

According to the latest figures,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Europe Panels Defer Decision on Olympics

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 1 — The Olympic committees of 10 West European countries deferred a decision today on whether to boycott the Summer Olympics in Moscow but asserted that the committees and not the governments should make the decision.

They agreed to discuss the boycott issue again at a meeting in Brussels on March 22. President Carter called for the boycott to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In Paris, Vitali Smirnov, an official of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said that the authorities organizing the Games believe that it would be unthinkable to hold the Summer Olympics without the Americans.

In Washington, President Carter defended his threat of a boycott, saying that he shared Olympic ideals and wanted to protect those ideals from desecration.

Addressing a conference on physical fitness, Mr. Carter said that the Moscow Games could become meaningless and hypocritical exercises if conducted while the Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan. He has called for a boycott of the Olympics if the troops are not withdrawn by Feb. 20.

The joint West European position was announced in a communique after a four-hour meeting called by West Germany and Italy. Other European countries at the meeting were Belgium, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark, Switzerland and Spain. The presidents of the Olympic committees represented all the countries except Britain and Spain.

The communique did not mention Moscow specifically but said that the countries at the meeting wanted to ensure that athletes of their countries could freely compete in the Olympic Games following a decision by the International Olympic Committee.

"In no event will participation in the Olympic Games be recognition of a given political situation or event," the communique said.

Olympic Rules

The communique read by the president of the West German Olympic Committee, Willi Daume, noted that the Olympic rules say that each national committee has the exclusive authority to decide on the participation of its athletes in the Games.

Italian Olympic Committee President Franco Carraro said that the delegates would await a decision by the international committee on the proposal to shift the Games before announcing their final stand. "The IOC must first rule on Carter's proposal to transfer the games. Afterward, we will make a decision," he said.

Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community were expected to discuss unofficially the boycott question at a meeting in Brussels next Tuesday but it was thought to be unlikely that they would reach a common position.

In Europe, West Germany is considered the key. U.S. administration sources believe that, if Bonn boycotts the Games, other West European nations will follow its lead.

Soviet Stand

Meanwhile, in Paris, Mr. Smirnov, a deputy chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said, "The organizers of the Moscow Olympic Games believe that in the present time a major international sports competition, and even more so the Olympic Games, is unthinkable without an American participation."

Mr. Smirnov, who was on his way to the Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid, N.Y., was the first Soviet Olympic Committee member to speak to the press since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr. Smirnov again called on the U.S. Olympic Committee to agree to come to Moscow.

"We are counting on the common sense of the American athletes and we are convinced they will think it over before making a decision not to go to Moscow," Mr. Smirnov said. The Soviet official said that politics should not interfere with sports.

In Peking, a Foreign Ministry announcement said, "While the Soviet Union continues to occupy Afghanistan. . .it is clearly inappropriate to hold the 22d Summer Games in Moscow."

In Tokyo, Japan tonight urged its Olympic Committee to take what it called an appropriate step in the face of Moscow's action in Afghanistan. The Tokyo press interpreted this as a call for a boycott.

In Kinshasa, the government said that Zaire would boycott the Olympic Games to protest the Soviet intervention.

Blacks Denounce Stand

Smith Urges Nkomo Vote In Bid to Block Mugabe

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY, Feb. 1 (WP) — Former Prime Minister Ian Smith moved yesterday to break the white minority's political partnership with Bishop Abel Muzorewa by urging Rhodesian whites to vote for Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo if that would prevent a Marxist government from coming to power.

Mr. Smith's move caused an uproar among the leading black parties in Rhodesia. A spokesman for Bishop Muzorewa denounced the statement, saying that Mr. Smith was being dangerous and mischievous.

The former prime minister, who led the country to unauthorized independence in 1965, made it clear that his support for Mr. Nkomo would be intended only to block Robert Mugabe, a Marxist and the co-leader of the guerrillas, from gaining power. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would like to avoid them both but that, if white voters had to choose between them, Mr. Nkomo was the better choice. Elections are set for Feb. 27 through Feb. 29.

[In a statement issued today, Mr. Smith appeared to back off slightly from his stand, United Press International reported. Mr. Smith said that he had at no time supported either Mr. Mugabe or Mr. Nkomo. He said that Bishop Muzorewa and his United African National Council were facing difficulties because they were misled by the British to the benefit of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

["As a result, the UANC members are facing serious opposition for the first time in their lives, and because of this they are tending to panic," Mr. Smith said. "My advice to them is to keep cool heads and refrain from backbiting and blaming others for their own inadequacies."]

Many of the 200,000 whites would find it difficult to support Mr. Nkomo. Black guerrillas have shot down two Rhodesian airliners in the last 18 months, killing about 100 whites. Some whites have threatened to kill the black leader, who has been surrounded by heavy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Demirel Asks West's Support for Economic Plan

He Cites Turkey's Strategic Location

By Morr Rosenblum

ANKARA, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Premier Suleyman Demirel warned in an interview that Western support for his sweeping economic program is essential for Turkey to regain its position as a cornerstone of allied defense.

At the same time, the Turkish leader rejected the idea of increased Western military presence in his country, and said that Turkey should maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union although he condemned the intervention in Afghanistan.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

First of two articles.

"This economic program is the only way out for Turkey," Mr. Demirel said in the interview late yesterday. "We are doing what we have to do even if it hurts," he said. "Our friends and allies, if they don't want to see a weak Turkey, should step in to help us. Whatever help they offer is not going to cost them — it is worthwhile. This is now the moment."

Mr. Demirel announced his far-reaching economic plan on Jan. 25 with a 48 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira against the dollar, price increases of up to 200 percent for state services and liberal new measures to spur industry and attract foreign capital.

He is seeking to transform the controlled economy into a free market system, to cut triple-digit inflation, abolish a black market "parallel economy" and end crippling shortages.

The portly 55-year-old premier spoke in fluent if not polished English, using robust metaphors and imagery. He displayed an ebullient confidence despite acknowledging that he risks losing popularity for his minority government scarcely two months into the job, his sixth time around since 1965.

He brushed aside criticism by his predecessor and archrival, Bulent Ecevit: "I ask, what did he do? Can anyone say that this is not needed? That Turkey has not broken down?"

"There is a patient whose finger has to be amputated. If you don't like it, the arm will go. If you don't like that, the body will go. This is imperative. It is a must. These measures were not taken to please someone outside of Turkey; these are to take care of Turkey. In this case, we say, 'Our friends, where are you? If you are our friends, you are needed right now.' "

Then he added with a chuckle, "Better come."

Turkey's foreign debt is approaching $15 billion and most of the foreign exchange earnings are eaten up by petroleum imports amounting to $3.5 billion a year. Inflation last year was nearly 100 percent and he estimates it is now running at 120 to 150 percent. Unemployment is 20 percent and even the wealthy do without staples when black-market supplies dry up. Most Turkish families have suffered a long, below-zero winter without heating.

The next stage in the economic plan will be tax reform and related legislation, which goes to the parliament next month.

Credits Needed

"With the new plan, if everything goes right," foreign credits of "about $1.5 billion will do it," he said. "Then with the foreign exchange earnings that begin to come, this amount may go down, not up."

For defense, he added later, Turkey needs $5 billion over 5 to 10 years to outfit its 500,000-man armed forces. He said that he expected the United States — with which Turkey recently initialed a new agreement on intelligence-gathering apparatus located in the country — to supply the major part, with West Germany, Britain and others making up the rest.

Such figures are not clear because of the country's chaotic economic situation. Parts of an earlier $1.57-billion package put together by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as well as other foreign credits have been stalled because the government has not met the conditions attached to them.

Mr. Demirel said that despite the economic difficulties, Turkey intends to continue negotiating with the European Economic Community.

"The reason I want Turkey to be a member is that it should not be outside of Europe," he said. "How our economy will fit and when and at what stages is a technical matter, but we will push ourselves to develop Turkey. That's my dream: to see that my country builds up industry, farming, in such a way — first producing and then as a competing power. That means more welfare for the Turks."

The Demirel economic plan also includes allowing foreign companies to explore for oil in exchange for a percentage of the proceeds. He said, "The leftists say we sold Turkey but if there is oil, we are sitting on it without oil, and we are trying to find money to buy oil.

"That's why we're doing this," he said.

In the interview, Mr. Demirel pressed the view that "if we can settle the economic problems," no additional Western military presence is needed. Within the context of Turkey's membership in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Keystone

Suleyman Demirel

Near Thai Border

Vietnamese Renew Attack On Khmer Rouge Forces

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (AP) — Heavy fighting between Vietnamese forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas loyal to the ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot resumed today at the guerrilla supply point of Phnom Chat near the border with Thailand, according to Thai military sources.

The sources said that a renewed ground attack supported by artillery was launched against the guerrillas early this morning after a day of smaller skirmishes.

The Vietnamese, who overthrew Pol Pot a year ago and installed Heng Samrin as premier, now control parts of the Phnom Chat mountain camp, the sources said. Fighting continued at other points.

The guerrillas, meanwhile, continued a propaganda war against the Phnom Penh regime. A clandestine radio broadcast declared that "Vietnam's faithful dogs in Phnom Penh are barking loudly to threaten the march of VIPs to provide generous and humanitarian aid to the Cambodian people."

The reference was to a "March for Survival" being organized by a private French group called "Doctors Without Borders." About 100 to 200 Western celebrities, including singer Joan Baez who arrived in Bangkok today, plan to accompany 20 truckloads of food and medical supplies through Thailand to the Cambodian border early next week.

Miss Baez, the first of the celebrities to arrive, visited the border area last fall at the height of the Cambodian refugee exodus. She reportedly plans to give a concert in Bangkok after the march for benefit of the Thai Red Cross.

The group hopes to cross into Cambodia and distribute supplies to refugees there, but Phnom Penh has called the march dangerous and illegal and has threatened to repel it by force if the celebrities attempt to cross the frontier.

The group says that it will not cross without official permission, and instead, would distribute the relief aid to refugees on the Thai side of the border.

Vietnam Suggests Truce

PEKING, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Vietnam today proposed to China that both countries should observe a weeklong cease-fire along their common border as of Feb. 15, the eve of the lunar new year.

A note handed to the Chinese here and signed by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem said that the cease-fire was proposed "in order to ensure a peaceful Tet [lunar new year celebration] and merry spring festival to the populations in the border areas."

China and Vietnam held 15 rounds of talks last year in an attempt to settle differences arising out of their monthlong border war of nearly a year ago, but border incidents have continued.

ASEAN, EEC to Sign Agreement March 7

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Economic Community will sign an agreement on economic cooperation during their joint meeting March 7 in Kuala Lumpur, Thai Foreign Minister Upadit Pachariyangkun said today.

Mr. Upadit spoke to reporters after a meeting with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who stopped at the Bangkok on his way home from West Germany.



Associated Press

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath (left), with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Klaus Schwab, president of the International Management Symposium, in Davos.

To Halt Soviet Expansionism

Kissinger Urges U.S.-Europe Strategy

By Joseph Fitchett

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Henry Kissinger said today that Western Europe should work politically, economically and militarily with the United States in a global strategy for halting expansionism by the Soviet Union and eventually restoring detente.

However, he said that it is natural for Europeans to ask questions about the United States' neo-containment policy and help define its ramifications before committing themselves to it.

To illustrate the stratregic implications, the former U.S. Secretary of State said that President Carter's pledge to defend the oil-rich Gulf will be a credible deterrent only if U.S. forces are stationed in the region.

"Since the planned rapid deployment force will not be in existence until 1985, we may be overrun locally if Soviet forces advance into another country," he said. "But the Soviet Union would then be at war with the United States — a terrible risk for the Kremlin leadership."

Further Moves

Underscoring the dangers of further Soviet moves, he said that the United States should consider now what its reaction would be if China is attacked and that Western Europe should warn the Soviet Union now against any attempt to force Yugoslavia back into the East bloc.

Warning that delay in facing the unfolding crisis will only raise the price for the West to re-establish stability, Mr. Kissinger urged the leaders of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany to hold a summit conference within the coming weeks to reach a joint assessment of Soviet intentions and work out a division of labor among Western governments in confronting the Soviet Union.

After some initial skepticism about the depth and durability of President Carter's new attitude, key European leaders are moving toward a concerted response alongside the United States, according to Mr. Kissinger, who today wound up a European trip on which he met top officials in London, Bonn and Paris.

"Deep down, the Europeans realize that this is a real crisis, and there is no fundamental difference in our assessments of the Soviet threat. Top-level consultations are needed to reconcile differences about how to react," he said.

European Strategy

"Britain already has a strategy. France can adopt one quickly and West Germany will do it because the West German leaders realize they have no other choice," Mr. Kissinger said. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt faces a particularly agonizing dilemma about adopting a tougher attitude toward Moscow because 16 million Germans live under Communist rule and Bonn is therefore anxious to keep open political and commercial contacts to the East.

In an interview, Mr. Kissinger gave details of his interpretation of current U.S.-Soviet relations which he outlined last night in a speech to 500 European executives after a meeting sponsored by the European Management Forum. It was Mr. Kissinger's first public pronouncement on foreign policy since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"The United States has embarked on a fundamentally new policy course with which I am basically in agreement," he said. "And our friends should contribute to this new U.S. determination by helping make it irreversible and contributing their ideas to formulating a common Western policy."

Acknowledging that contributions to a joint Western response will differ from country to country, he said that the United States urgently needs to reach explicit understandings about exactly what actions Western European nations and, to a lesser extent, Japan are prepared to take.

But he added: "Europe cannot assume in this moment of danger that it will enjoy the monopoly of conciliation while the United States assumes the monopoly of defense."

If a gap appeared between Europe and the United States, he said, it could lead to acute U.S. disillusionment with its allies and ultimately expose them to a new phase of direct Soviet pressure on Western Europe.

"The main European allies must join the U.S. effort, and not just in token form," he said. "Otherwise the Soviet Union will shift some of its essential economic activities to Europe and escape paying any tangible price for its behavior," he said, adding: "Inter-Western competition for business would undermine our basic collective security."

In a coordinated Western response, he said, European troops could replace U.S. forces in Europe in the extreme case in which they had to leave the NATO front temporarily for the Gulf. Some European nations could provide naval support in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf.

The new U.S. stance raises questions of military commitment and political relations — particularly in Pakistan, China and the Gulf — which must be faced in advance to avoid the risk of an eventual public backlash in Western democracies and a humiliating Western disengagement, he said.

In analyzing Soviet behavior, Mr. Kissinger noted that the "ostentatiously contemptuous manner in which Moscow dealt with the West over Afghanistan and Andrei Sakharov shows that they were not hasty decisions and indicates that the Soviet Union perceives a major strategic opportunity."

Along with a Western military buildup, European nations "should join with the U.S. in making Soviet restraint the precondition of resuming the economic cooperation which the Soviet Union needs — and has had until now, too often on their own terms," Mr. Kissinger said.

He predicted an eventual new Soviet peace offensive including acceptance of NATO's offer to negotiate on the new nuclear missiles appearing in the European theater. "However, any new arms control talks should be on a 10-to-15 year span to match the pace of weapons development," he said.

Before the West resumes cooperation with Moscow, he said, "We must make up our own minds about what Soviet behavior is acceptable to us and what is not."

In Mr. Kissinger's view, the West should insist that the Soviet Army never again mount an attack, and that the Russians put a limit on their military buildup and stop using Cuban proxy forces.

Speaking about the future of detente, Mr. Kissinger made these points:

- SALT-2 is not worth reviving because the agreement — which President Carter has temporarily withdrawn from the U.S. Senate ratification process — would only run until 1985.
- To restore the deterrence essential for detente, the United States will have to go beyond the military efforts already announced. The U.S. defense budget will have to be increased again since the present expanded one was designed on the assumption that SALT-2 would be in effect.
- The United States will have to commit at least U.S. Air Force units to Pakistan. "If Pakistan does not want this protection, it is better for us to know it now before we firm up our commitment there," he said.
- The Soviet Union's primary motive in Afghanistan, he believes, was to hurt China by isolating it physically from its ally in the south — a difference of analysis with the Carter administration which said that Soviet moves are ultimately aimed at the Gulf.

Smith Urges Nkomo Vote In Bid to Block Mugabe

(Continued from Page 1)

security since his return from exile earlier this month.

There have been indications in recent weeks that Mr. Smith was planning to withdraw all support from Bishop Muzorewa in the belief that the bishop would not be able to defeat Mr. Mugabe or Mr. Nkomo. Until a campaign speech on Wednesday and the clarification yesterday, however, Mr. Smith had refrained from any public shift and limited his remarks to criticism of the bishop for being a weak leader.

But on Wednesday, Mr. Smith told an audience of about 75 whites that "we must do all we can to stop" Mr. Mugabe from winning. "The important thing is: Keep the people away from the Marxist," he said. "The choice could even be between Mugabe and Nkomo. This may sound distasteful to some people who have been on the receiving end, such as the Viscount [airliner] disasters . . . . But the best choice could be Nkomo."

Condemned by Party

The United African National Council was quick to condemn Mr. Smith. Ernest Bulle, the party's vice president, called Mr. Smith a master of political intrigue, both dangerous and mischievous, and added that he had no part to play in the future of Rhodesia.

Mr. Mugabe said: "The more one accepts to be sponsored by Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian Front, then the greater the danger of his destruction as a political leader. Mr. Smith has politically slain quite a number of leaders in this country. [Ndabaningi] Sithole is gone, slain by him: [James] Chickerema is gone, slain by him; Muzorewa is gone, slain by him. Who is next?"

Bridge Reopened

SALISBURY, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The bridge over Victoria Falls to Zambia was reopened this morning after being closed for seven years. Two cars traveled to the Zambian side without incident, police said.

Mugabe Guerrillas Blamed

SALISBURY, Feb. 1 (AP)— Britain today blamed several thousand guerrillas loyal to Mr. Mugabe for most cease-fire violations and widespread pre-election intimidation in Rhodesia.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 guerrillas of Mr. Mugabe's forces infiltrated the territory in defiance of the December settlement accord halting cross-border movement by either nationalist fighters or Rhodesian forces, a British spokesman said.

Propaganda Drive Is Charged

Libya Denies Any Role in Tunisian Raid

From Agency Dispatches

TUNIS, Feb. 1 — The Libyan government today denied any involvement in clashes last weekend in the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa in which 41 people were killed and 111 wounded.

After the attack, Tunisia ordered the expulsion of the Libyan ambassador, withdrew the Tunisian ambassador from Tripoli and closed the Libyan cultural center in Tunis, calling the attack a "diabolical conspiracy" led by Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

The Libyan news agency today quoted a Foreign Ministry statement denying any direct or indirect Libyan involvement in the fighting.

The statement accused the Tunisian government of mounting a propaganda campaign against Libya and challenged the Tunisian authorities to produce evidence of Libyan involvement.

"Attempts by the Tunisian government to put responsibility on the shoulders of Libya were aimed at distracting Tunisian public opinion from internal problems," the statement said.

Strain in Relations

Relations between Tunisia and Libya have been strained since the collapse of a 1974 unification agreement between the two countries.

The Tunisian government was reported to be preparing a protest to the Arab League, placing responsibility for the Gafsa attack on Libya. The league's headquarters is in Tunis.

Meanwhile, Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira said in an interview today that calm had returned to Tunisia after the attack on Gafsa.

Mr. Nouira, interviewed by Radio Monte Carlo, said the 30 rebels who attacked the small town 330 miles south of Tunis last Saturday had counted on increasing their number at least tenfold with sympathizers in the town and had hidden arms throughout the area.

Gafsa is a phosphate mining town of 30,000 inhabitants, many of whom are sympathetic to Tunisian labor leaders sentenced to long prison terms after being convicted of inciting bloody riots in Tunis on Jan. 26, 1978.

"They hoped to take over the town, then, in the name of a new

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Bani-Sadr in Power Test

(Continued from Page 1)

six other major candidates in last week's presidential election, lost the job of foreign minister to Mr. Ghotbzadeh last November apparently because he took a more moderate line on the U.S. hostages who were taken captive on Nov. 4.

This week, Mr. Bani-Sadr accused unidentified people in the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, the state-run broadcasting system, of trying to sabotage his campaign by broadcasting 40 hours of propaganda against him and of refusing to run his speeches when scheduled. He urged a purge of the system.

A committee from the broadcasters denied the charges and reminded Mr. Bani-Sadr that Iran's president could not make policy unilaterally.

But yesterday, Mr. Bani-Sadr in a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's representative at the broadcasting system, said, "It has been learned that. . .you are engaged in purging that organization — one which ought to disseminate the people's views." a Radio Tehran broadcast monitored by the BBC in London quoted him as saying.

"I hope that you will continue your purge so that we may satisfy the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] and realize his wishes."

The Financial Times of London reported Wednesday that Mr. Bani-Sadr was fighting to preserve his position in the revolutionary movement and his major rivals included Mr. Ghotbzadeh and three clerics: Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, chief organizer of the Islamic Republican Party; Hojatolislam Ali Akhbar Rafsanjani, director of the Ministry of Interior; and, Hojatolislam Ali Khameini, in charge of the Defense Ministry.

Analysts speculated the Iranian decision to increase its oil prices was prompted by price increases of $2 a barrel imposed last week by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq and Qatar. Twelve Japanese trading houses and oil companies recently signed a 1980 contract to buy 530,000 barrels of crude a day from Iran.

The new Iranian price makes its crude among the most expensive in OPEC — third only to Libya's price of $34.73 a barrel and Algeria's $33-a-barrel price.

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Gandhi Orders Rebel Cleared

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has ordered the withdrawal of charges of conspiracy and sedition against Lal Denga, president of the outlawed Mizo National Front guerrilla organization.

Informed sources said this was an attempt to find a permanent solution to a 15-year-old problem in India's northeastern Mizoram territory. MNF rebels in the territory, which borders Bangladesh and Burma, recently stepped up their guerrilla campaign to win independence from India.

Lal Denga was held in detention for three months.

FAO Cites U.S. Grain Embargo

Soviet Meat Shortage Is Forecast

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Feb. 1 (LAT) — The American embargo of grain shipments to the Soviet Union will almost certainly force a reduction in meat consumption in the Soviet Union, according to an analysis released today by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Pressure on Moscow may be further increased by a decision made by the World Food Program to suspend all shipments to Afghanistan because it is no longer possible for the program staff there to monitor distribution of the food.

It was the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Dec. 24 that triggered President Carter's decision to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union.

Harvest Prospects

Moscow's loss may be the poor nations' gain, according to the FAO study. If Congress agrees with a proposal of the Carter administration, an additional 4 million tons of grains would be added to the emergency food reserve, and food aid would be increased by 450,000 tons of corn and soybeans.

Consequences for the Soviet Union will be even more critical if Soviet farmers have, as they did last year, another poor harvest. On the other hand, a bumper crop this year would enable the Soviet Union to overcome the impact of the American action, increasing both meat production and its own reserve stocks, according to the FAO study.

The Soviet Union currently has a grain-purchasing mission in Argentina, the only major grain-exporting nation that has rejected an American appeal to join in the export restrictions as a means of encouraging a quick Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. But the FAO study reports that world sources are not adequate to make up the shortfall faced by the Soviet Union in its grain import program this year.

Soviet leaders have only two options, according to the FAO analysis. Either they must make a cut in their reserves, seen here as a dangerous step, or they must accpept a cutback in meat production.

A 7-million-ton shortage of animal feed is foreseen, and that could force a drop in meat production of more than 1 million tons below last year's production level, a cut of about 6 percent, with a drop of 7 percent in egg production also foreseen. The principal impact is expected to be on hog and poultry production.

Tight World Supplies

Moscow's problems are further complicated by tight world meat supplies, making it difficult to import meat in place of grains.

If the Soviet harvest this year is similar to last year's poor 179 million tons, a sharp reduction of meat production, from 11 to 17 percent, and substantial slaughter of cattle, sheep, poultry and hogs are foreseen in the FAO analysis.

In the meantime, the World Food Program, an independent agency here that operates under joint UN and FAO sponsorship, has suspended shipments to Afghanistan. This affects 112,000 tons of food — mostly wheat — worth about $31 million, scheduled for shipment to Afghanistan. Some of it already has been diverted to emergency feeding programs for an estimated 500,000 Afghan refugees now in Pakistan.

The World Food Program has 35,000 tons of food, mostly wheat,in Afghanistan. It has been encountering difficulty in distributing the food and implementing its development programs since last July because of the civil war and, most recently, the arrival of Soviet forces. Even Afghanistan personnel have found it difficult to move around the country for the last seven months.

The FAO analysis of the situation in the Soviet Union, included in the monthly food outlook report, indicated that the first impact of the American action will be a temporary shortage of oil meal in March and April brought on by the embargo on soybean products. Moscow may have to await a new oil meal harvest in Argentina and Brazil, beginning in April, before the shortage can be covered.

Soviet problems are modest, however, compared with the situation in 26 nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America where abnormal food shortages were detected by the FAO early warning system in mid-January.

The food shortage list has doubled from the list of a year ago. Among the critical factors have been drought in southern Africa and the Sahel area on the southern edge of the Sahara, and an irregular monsoon in the Far East. But world carry-over stock is reported as stable.

EEC Ends Butter Subsidies

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — The Common Market Commission today decided to pay no more subsidies on exports of fresh EEC butter to the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and East European countries, a spokesman said.

The decision, which goes into effect tomorrow, carries out assurances given yesterday by Commission President Roy Jenkins that no more fresh butter exports would be made to the Soviet Union in the near future.

The spokesman said that exports of butter in smaller packets of up to 500 grams (1.1 pounds) would still be allowed in line with the commission's aim of respecting traditional trade flow.

Russians Seek Fertilizer

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — The Soviet Union, hurt by the U.S. grain embargo, is trying urgently to buy fertilizer ingredients from South Africa, the Beeld newspaper reported yesterday.

The Russians are willing to pay more than $100 per ton above market prices for the fertilizer materials, but want to avoid any written record of the sale, the Afrikaans-language newspaper said. The Soviet offer reportedly was made through intermediaries in Morocco.

Australia Backs U.S.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — Australia will not enter into new contracts to sell wheat to the Soviet Union in response to the U.S. request, although old contracts will be fulfilled, the minister for special trade representations, Douglas Scott, said today.

U.S., in Reversal, Offers Military Sales to Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

which cover the year 1977-78, the Indian armed forces numbered 1,960,000. This was the third largest standing army in the world after China and the Soviet Union. In the same period, Pakistan's armed forces stood at 429,000. The Indian defense expenditure for that year was $3.72 billion out of a gross national product of $106.4 billion. Pakistan's defense budget was $1.05 billion of a total gross national product of $18.5 billion.

In terms of material, India has an appreciable edge in both the numbers and newness of all categories of arms. Two years ago its air force had 620 combat aircraft, to 256 for the Pakistanis. Since then India has concluded a $2 billion deal for 160 British Jaguar jet fighters with deep penetration capability. Pakistan has a few dozen Mirage jets but is said to rely largely on American fighters of Korean War vintage.

Traditional Anxieties

The Jaguar deal with India reflects some of the traditional anxieties in Washington about arms for India. Before its conclusion, the Indians had expressed interest in both U.S. and Swedish planes with U.S. Pratt and Whitney engines. Both deals were shot down by the Carter administration which viewed the sale of deep strike jets as likely to set off an arms race between India and Pakistan.

India is seen as a significant military power. "They are coming up fast," said a Western attache, "on the ground and in the air they are only about 10 years behind the power curve. Their navy is about 25 years behind." He said that Indian military leaders felt that they most needed the sort of highly sophisticated electronic equipment that the United States has until now been reluctant to sell.

Gromyko, Ceausescu Meet

VIENNA, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today held talks in Bucharest with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who had demanded earlier that something be done to ease the tense international situation.

The talks appeared to be strained, with the official Romanian and Soviet news agencies giving few details.

After Mr. Gromyko arrived in Bucharest yesterday, Mr. Ceausescu voiced concern over growing world tension and called for action to prevent it worsening.

Talks Called Productive

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Mr. Clifford said today that his mission to India to explain the U.S. role in Pakistan opened a string of what he felt would be exceedingly productive talks with the Indian government.

"My talks marked the beginning series of meetings between the American and Indian governments which will be continuing in the future," Mr. Clifford said during a stopover on his flight from New Delhi to Washington. "I think that the talks, especially my one-and-a-half hour meeting with Mrs. [Indira] Ghandi were exceedingly productive."

Brzezinski in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 1 (UPI) — A U.S. delegation, including President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, arrived today to consult with top Pakistan officials.

Mr. Brzezinski and deputy secretary of state, Warren Christopher, will spend two days in Pakistan where they will hold talks with Pakistan President Mohammed Zia Ulhaq and his aides before flying to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Brzezinski said Mr. Carter had asked him and Mr. Christopher to go to Pakistan to "consult with our Pakistani friends on the situation created by Soviet aggression and to find concrete ways to enhance the peace and stability in this region."

Russians Active in Kabul

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Soviet air and ground forces began a new round of intense activity around Kabul today.

Helicopter gunships flew continuous patrols in the Kabul area and headed across the mountains to the west amid rumors of renewed guerrilla activity. Dozens of Soviet transport planes flew out on apparent supply runs to Soviet troops in the field, estimated at 85,000.

U.S. Suit Says Miller Knew Of Funds Misuse at Textron

(Continued from Page 1)

nection with the use, by these officials or entities, of their influence and position to secure business for Textron."

In addition, the complaint charged that Textron and several unnamed Textron officials had made false and misleading representations to the Senate Banking Committee and several government agencies, had falsified company books and records, and had destroyed and altered documents to hide improper payments.

Textron Settlement

While neither admitting nor denying the charges, Textron agreed to a settlement of the SEC suit and to a court order barring the company from future violations of the fraud, reporting and proxy provisions of the securities laws.

[Mr. Miller said today that he did not intend to resign over the allegations, Reuters reported. He said that the charges involving him were not serious and were not new. He said that the SEC case confirmed overwhelmingly that he was not personally involved in any illegal payments to government officials anywhere in the world.

[He reiterated earlier assertions that he was not aware at the time of the $5.4 million that the SEC alleged Textron paid to overseas agents. He said that he must take full responsibility for not being adequately informed, however.]

[Meanwhile, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said that he had asked the Justice Department to investigate Mr. Miller's testimony during his confirmation hearings for possible perjury, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

The two-year SEC investigation is an outgrowth of an inquiry begun by the Banking Committee in connection with Mr. Miller's confirmation.

"The SEC complaint leaves no doubt but that bribery was corporate policy at Textron," Sen. Proxmire said yesterday.

In addition to the $5.4 million in improper payments, the complaint states that between 1971 and 1977 at least six of Textron's 20 divisions engaged in "overbillings," in which Textron issued inflated invoices and remitted the amount overpaid to the purchaser. The $600,000 in improper entertaining expenses for defense officials is in addition to the overcharges and improper overseas payments, the SEC charges.

The complaint cites several instances in which senior Textron officials knew of improper activities, but the document specifically refers to the role of Mr. Miller, who was chairman in that period, only three times.

Textron Bell

Payments in Iran, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Ghana, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, Colombia and the Dominican Republic were made by Textron Bell, the division that Mr. Miller directly supervised before he became chairman, according to the document.

Robert Straetz, Textron's current chairman, said in a statement that he was relieved that the inquiry was over. "Some SEC allegations differ from the conclusions reached by the special committee of our board of directors," he said, "but we are pleased to note the SEC allegations relate to no matters beyond those included in our committee's report released last July."

The firm's special committee concluded last July that there was no evidence of impropriety in the overwhelming majority of Textron's international transactions.

Demirel Asks West's Help For His Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "we can take care of ourselves."

Mr. Demirel again developed his arguments for Western economic support by citing Turkey's location — next to the Soviet Union, near Middle East oil states and at the juncture of three continents. "There is a free democratic country, a strong country, that doesn't give any harm to anyone, just waiting and safeguarding this part of the world. That has a value to those countries which value free democracy. If we are not able to defend it, too many people will be damaged by that.

Referring to Turkey's NATO membership as a "commitment," and pledging "we live up to our commitments," Mr. Demirel said nevertheless that his country wanted to maintain friendly relations with Moscow. "If we are hostile to the Soviet Union, it is not in the interest of Turkey, not in the interest of our allies and friends."

He added: "I don't think we threaten the Soviet Union. If they don't threaten us, there will be no problem, but we live up to our commitments."

He condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but said that it is not a direct threat to Turkey. But he said his government was still studying whether to boycott the Olympics.

Mr. Demirel was wary of discussing the problems in Iran, but again said Turkey was "willing to keep relations smooth." Relations are smooth now, he said, adding, "I think that's very valuable for Turkey and for our friends too."

In regard to the militant revival of Islam, and Turkey's participation in the conference of Islamic nations, the premier said that as far as religion is concerned, Turkey was "no different from Germany or England or France or the United States." But he said that since the country is 99 percent Moslem, it maintains its membership in the Islamic conference.

"You cannot speak of an Islamic awakening here because we were not sleeping before," he said. "Religion should have nothing to do with politics and politics should have nothing to do with religion."

هكذا من الاصل



uest for Asylum Expected

Cubans Seize a Barge; S. Tows It to Miami

41, Feb. 1 (AP) — Sixty-sevens arrived at a Coast Guard in Miami today after comring a leaky, slow-moving Barge at gunpoint from a Cuba.

efugees — men, women and lren — were greeted by reand cameramen, but refused with them. They were taken operated by the U.S. Immiand Naturalization Service.

ashington, a State Departficial said that he assumed the passengers would ask for political asylum.

"We'll first have to investigate the hijacking to determine the circumstances before making any decisions . . . We can't make any decisions without talking to them," the spokesman, Ralph Bribanti, said.

Peaceful Takeover

An agreement between the United States and Cuba that required the return of all hijackers expired in 1976. Both countries customarily return hijacked planes or boats to the country of origin, however.

The Cubans took over the 100-foot barge early yesterday in the Cuban port of Cardenas, bound its five crewmen and headed for the Florida Keys, U.S. Coast Guard officials in Miami said. Six of the refugees were said to have been armed, but no injuries were reported in the takeover.

The Coast Guard said its officers boarded the vessel — named the Fifth of December — yesterday and towed it to Miami. The refugees cheered the crew of the Coast Guard patrol boat when they learned they would be taken to Miami.

The Coast Guard patrol boat intercepted the barge after receiving a message from a sailboat in a race from St. Petersburg to Fort Lauderdale saying that it was being seized by a Cuban vessel.

The Cubans held the sailboat at gunpoint briefly. They later explained that they were looking for navigation directions to Miami, the Coast Guard said.

Cuban Spy Effort Alleged

MIAMI, Feb. 1 (AP) — More than 180 Cuban intelligence agents have infiltrated cultural, political and economic organizations in Miami and other U.S. cities, the Rev. Manuel Espinosa said yesterday.

Father Espinosa said at a news conference that he wanted to "unmask the extensive penetration of intelligence agents that operates in this country."

He said an attempt in recent months to ease relations between the United States and Cuba has been a cover for the "extensive infiltration" of agents of the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

an Oil Slick fting Toward catan Straits

NA, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — A *il slick yesterday was drift*ard the Gulf of Mexico from t coast of Cuba where the egistered supertanker Prinne-Marie ran aground on y.

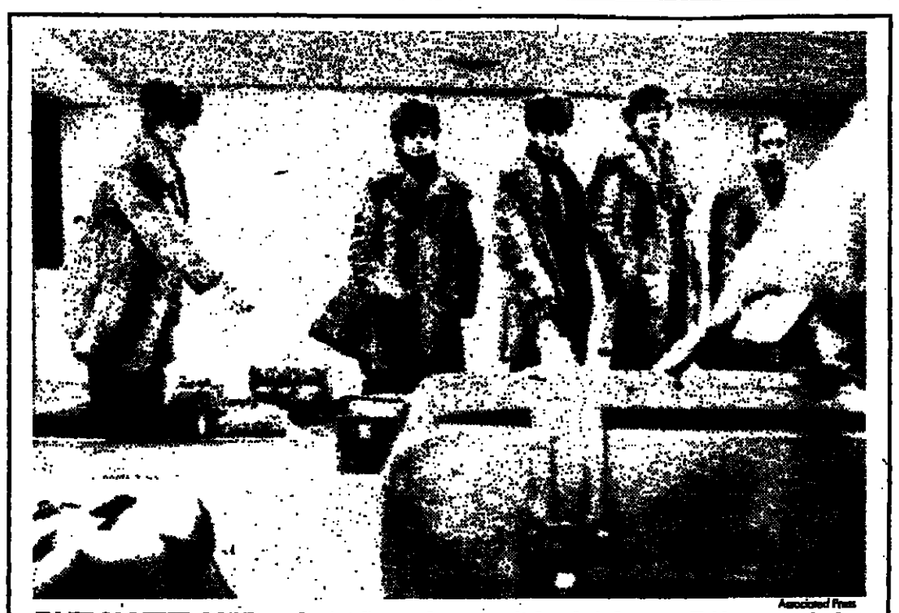
tanker, which was carrying tons of oil to Texas, has alpilled thousands of tons of nto the sea, causing Cuba's il pollution disaster, the Latina news agency report-

ge teams on Wednesday benping oil from the crippled o another tanker in an ato lighten the tanker's load. said about 10,000 tons ave to be taken from the suer before it could be refloat-

a Latina said a big oil slick fting westward toward the of Yucatan and the Gulf of

eria Oil Well Blows Out

PUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. — An oil well being drilled rig identical to the Ixtoc-1 t blew out off the coast of has blown and is burning coast of Nigeria, according CO, the company that built . The Funiwa No. 5, being 200 miles east of Lagos, was oil at an undetermined rate, sman said.



Associated Press

IN FROM THE COLD — Soviet figure skaters wait for their luggage Friday on arrival at Logan International Airport for the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y. They arrived in Boston via Montreal after their direct flight to the United States was canceled.

Covering Covert Action, Use of Informants

Carter Said to Seek Leeway in CIA Law

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT) — The White House is seeking charter legislation for the intelligence community that would not flatly prohibit the use of journalists, clergymen or academics as intelligence agents, Senate sources said yesterday.

Instead of a prohibition, the sources said, the Carter administration was proposing a declaration in the legislation that the CIA would seek to protect the integrity of the institutions for which journalists, religious figures and professors work.

The informants said that the administration also was seeking to increase the number of cases in which the president and the CIA would not have to notify the intelligence committees of each house of Congress ahead of time about covert operations by intelligence agencies.

Prior Notice

These views emerged at a meeting Wednesday between the president and his aides and members of the subcommittee on charters and guidelines of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The CIA has voluntarily restricted its use of journalists to a relatively few part-time foreign employees, and the administration presently has a non-statutory agreement to give prior notice of covert actions. Notification of foreign relations committees of both houses and other appropriate committees also is required under a 1974 law.

Apart from that law, intelligence work is largely controlled by a presidential executive order of January, 1978.

The order followed the report of the Senate Select Committee in November, 1975, which said that U.S. officials, working through the CIA, had been involved in plots against foreign leaders including former Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba and Cuban leader Fidel Castro. The committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said then that the CIA had acted like a "rogue elephant".

Flexibility Sought

Since a new law will more firmly and permanently govern intelligence activities, the administration and advocates of an unencumbered CIA have increasingly sought to make the law flexible.

The Senate sources said that, except for the issue of prior notification and a few other questions, nearly complete agreement had been reached between the subcommittee and the administration on the wording of the so-called charter legislation. It was thought the final bill might be made public very shortly.

However, according to critics, including the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Center for National Security Studies, the element of legal reform and codified restraint of U.S. intelligence activities has virtually disappeared from the proposed charter. ACLU lawyer Jerry Berman said at a news conference yesterday that the organization did not support the prospective charter.

Compromise Wording

The Justice Department is trying to work out compromise wording on the notification issue. Influential senators have pushed for wording requiring that the intelligence committees be given advance notice of planned covert actions abroad, except for the few cases in which an emergency required immediate action.

"The administration wants a little more flexibility," said a Senate source. He said that the administration was seeking language that would permit the president to proceed with covert operations without prior notification to the congressional committees when the existence of a national emergency could not be claimed. Such cases might include threats to American lives or the maintenance of good relations with a friendly country.

Prison Torture Laid to Singapore

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Amnesty International yesterday accused Singapore authorities of torturing political prisoners and *holding detainees without trial up* to 17 years in some cases.

In a 60-page report, the London-based human rights group accused the government of using arbitrary arrest, detention without trial and ill-treatment of prisoners to stifle dissent.

It said that some prisoners were held naked and handcuffed or tied to a chair in a room kept at low temperatures by air conditioners while cold water was poured over them. Other prisoners were beaten and subjected to electric shocks and questioning sessions that lasted 72 hours, it said.

Jewelry, Old Coins Are Targets

Thieves Note Rise in Gold, Silver Prices

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Sam Applebaum was sunbathing by his pool in Houston recently when he looked up to see a stranger with a gun in his living room who yanked the gold chain from his father's neck and escaped through the door.

In Phoenix, Ariz., an elderly man reported that a burglar had taken his gold-laden false teeth from his bedroom.

Across the United States, thieves apparently are turning their attention to gold and silver because of the soaring prices for the metals. Police and insurance companies report sharp increases in thefts of precious metals. At the same time the waiting lists for safe-deposit boxes at banks are growing and many people are updating their insurance coverage to the new prices of gold and silver.

Much of the stolen gold and silver apparently is turned into cash at the same jewelry and coin shops that many citizens are besieging with items ranging from school rings to heirloom silverware. The effort, to the astonishment of many dealers, is to sell such items not as antiques but as scrap metal for melting down.

Police officers point out that the thefts are hard to trace once the gold or silver has been reduced to ingots. This may explain why thieves have been found to ignore the staples of their trade — the television set and the stereo — to concentrate on the sideboard drawers in dining rooms where most people still obligingly leave their silver.

When a home down the street from Mr. Applebaum's was ransacked not long ago, for example, the television, the stereo and the gun collection were thrown into the swimming pool, but the silver and jewelry were taken.

"The rate of metals grabs has doubled in the last six months," said Detective J.C. Davis of the *Houston Police Department*, who has been assigned to fight the dramatic increase in daytime burglaries since last fall.

Thieves of precious metals used to send their takings across the border to a clandestine smelting kiln and refinery in Mexico, Mr. Davis said, but with the rise in business, underworld refineries have sprung up in Texas.

"Once they melt down the gold, we can't trace it. It doesn't have any serial numbers," he said. "So since it's legal to own it, we can't just question people about having a large amount. We have to get the refineries."

Advertisements

Of course small-scale thieves do not need refineries. Detectives in suburban Detroit's Oakland County are angry over advertisements by coin and metals dealers in the local newspapers offering to buy old gold and silver with no questions asked. "Of course it's an invitation for stolen goods," said Police Lt. Donald Zimmerman in Bloomfield Township, where burglaries have increased sharply during the last three months.

Police programs urging people to emboss identifying numbers on *their property also do not work in* the case of precious metals, Lt. Zimmerman added. "People don't want to put numbers on their sterling. I know my wife wouldn't, if we had any."

People who have had the family silver and jewelry stolen often may get a second shock when they put in an insurance claim because most homeowner policies carry $500 to $1,000 limits on gold and silver. "With today's prices, that only covers one item, if that," said Perry Jordan, the head of property claims for Underwriters Adjusting Co. of Phoenix.

Mr. Jordan estimates that loss claims for precious metals have increased by about one-fourth in recent months. Other insurance companies report canceling policies involved in repeated precious metals loss claims, where fraud is suspected but difficult to prove because of the scarcity of proofs of ownership for old silver and jewelry.

'Feeding Time'

As for dealers in old precious metals and coins, the story seems to be the same everywhere — "like feeding time in the fishbowl," aid Ann Potter, who works at Southern Stamps and Coins Ltd. in New Orleans. People are eager to sell silverware, brooches, pieces of dental gold and old coins, and the material is piling up in boxes behind the counters of brokers.

Precious metals smelters and refiners, most of whom are in New York and San Francisco, have so much of this valuable debris that they offer to pay only the price that applies when they get around to processing it.

"I don't understand people who sell for meltdown," said Ernest DuMouchelle, who runs DuMouchelle Art Galleries in Detroit. "There's more to an early 19th-century piece of Georgian silver by a top artisan than just a hunk of raw silver."

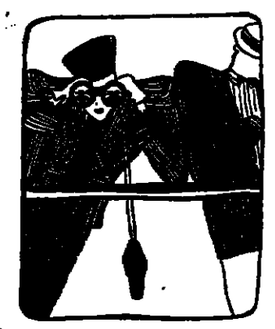
"It doesn't seem to bother people to part with stuff that has been in their families for ages," said Michael Abadie of Jewelry Jungle in New Orleans. "They say times have changed and they need the money."

Nuclear Protests Slow in France

BREST, France, Feb. 1 (AP) — Anti-nuclear demonstrations in four communities in northwestern France were continuing last night but seemed to be winding down, officials said.

The demonstrations in Plogoff, Guolien, Cleden and Primelin led to small sympathy rallies by students in Quimper and Douarnenez. Seven squads of riot police have been moved into the area as a precautionary measure, French officials said.

The demonstrations were against a government inquiry into the possibility of building a nuclear power plant at Plogoff.



PER SPOOK.
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NOUVELLE ADRESSE: 30 AVENUE GEORGE V. PARIS

Teachers, Firemen Press Demands

ody's Lowers Chicago Credit Rating

By Larry Green

CAGO, Feb. 1 (LAT) — 's Investor's Services yesterwered the credit rating of the Chicago, an action that will more expensive for the city ow money from the nation's ks.

officials, however, were reo learn that they still had it credit to borrow money ed desperately to keep the rent and pay its employees.

relief was tempered by other yesterday. For the fourth day, the public school sysvirtually shut down as unchers boycotted classrooms nts kept children home.

firemen, seeking their first with the city, attempted to e mayor's office after at- a rally where plans for a rhaps as early as this weekdisclosed.

's, after a comprehensive Chicago's fiscal condition, he rating one full grade on general obligation bonds short-term notes. The curngs indicate to investors ago's bonds are somewhat ty investments than those er ratings but that they are investments. Had the city's sunk any lower, banks ve been prohibited from Chicago money. Currently t rating for the Chicago Education is so low that it rrow.

Higher Interest

wered ratings mean that will have to offer higher inbanks that invest in bonds

ung its decision to lower rating, Moody's cited 's increasing involvement ancing of the financially school district." The city d to lend the virtually inublic school system $225 which it plans to raise by nds.

nd major rating service, Standard and Poor's Corp., is reviewing its current Chicago bond ratings. Last August Standard and Poor's lowered the city's rating a notch.

The boycotting teachers, who are owed more than three weeks back pay, were likely to get that pay today. But union officials have asked teachers to attend a meeting Sunday, when, sources said, it is likely they will be asked to authorize a formal strike.

Chicago Teachers Union officials are angry that the school board, in an effort to save $60 million and avoid fiscal collapse, has shortened the school year and voted to dismiss hundreds of teachers.

Officials of the firefighters union, who have been negotiating with city officials for weeks in an effort to agree on a contract for Chicago's 4,350 firemen, walked out of a meeting with city negotiators yesterday, declaring they had reached an impasse.

Hundreds of off-duty firemen gathered on a plaza in the Loop for a rally and then stormed City Hall, rushing up to the mayor's fifth-floor office. Squads of police formed a barrier between the mayor's office and the firemen.

Sakharov's Wife Says She Was Warned on 'Slander'

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Yelena Bonner, wife of banished dissident leader Andrei Sakharov, said today that she had been warned by a senior official that a statement from her husband that she read to foreign correspondents was slanderous.

She spoke to reporters at her Moscow appartment after spending 90 minutes at the chief prosecutor's office. She had received a summons last night ordering her to appear at the prosecutor's office today.

The warning on the statement by her husband, exiled to Gorki on Jan. 22, was delivered at a meeting two days ago with deputy prosecutor Leonid Sedov. Mr. Sedov made no threat at the meeting, she said, and she believed she was still free to travel between Moscow and Gorki.

She did not say whether today's press conference would be the last time she relayed statements by her husband, a Noble Prize-winning physicist who is restricted to the Gorki city limits and forbidden all contact with foreigners.

Mrs. Bonner said she was called to both meetings at the prosecutor's office in response to appeals she wrote asking the authorities to install a telephone in the couple's Gorki flat, and other matters. All her requests were brushed aside, she said.

At the meeting on Wednesday she had countered the slander warning, she said, arguing that Mr. Sakharov was merely stating his position and that could not be deemed slanderous.

In the typewritten statement, which Mrs. Bonner read to the press Monday, the 58-year-old scientist said he thought he had been exiled from the capital because he had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Bonner said on Monday that although her movements were not restricted she feared that statement would be the last she brought from Mr. Sakharov.

At today's press conference, Mrs. Bonner said she was too tired to answer many questions. Asked why she did not speak earlier of the warning she was given by Mr. Sedov, she said: "I thought I'd done enough to anger the authorities by giving that press conference."

In her appeals to the prosecutor, Mrs. Bonner said she had asked for the telephone in her Moscow flat, out of order since the day she and her husband were flown to Gorki, to be restored.

She also requested permission to telephone her children in the United States, which she says is forbidden under the terms of her husband's exile, and asked for an exit visa for a family friend.

Mr. Sedov had replied that his office was not responsible for such matters, she said.

Scientists Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Several American scientists, including six Nobel Prize winners, have pledged not to participate in official scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union until Mr. Sakharov is freed from internal exile.

The move, announced yesterday, is the latest effort by the scientific community to protest the actions against Mr. Sakharov.

The Federation of American Scientists, a 5,000-member group that advises the government and public on science policy issues, said it was circulating the non-cooperation pledge for individual scientists to consider signing.

A Hawaiian Volcano Appears Set to Erupt

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Kilauea volcano on the island of Hawaii, one of the most active volcanoes in the world, is likely to erupt in the next few months, the U.S. Geological Survey reported yesterday.

Dr. Robert Decker, who heads the survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, said that the probability of an eruption or underground lava movement was much higher than *the normal one-in-five.*

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ider Starts Monthly Magazine n Multinational Corporations

SHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Consumer advocate Ralph yesterday introduced a monthly magazine on the actions of ational corporations.

Nader, writing in the first issue of Multinational Monitor, "The imbalance of both power and information in favor of tic corporations over consumers and workers is widely acedged.

'ar greater imbalance prevails in favor of international compable to escape national laws, to juggle transfer prices, to conte wealth, to corrupt politicians, to export jobs and pollution, manage dozens of other types of manipulations or evasions munish or destroy accountability to the people they adversely

Nader said yesterday that the goal was a paid circulation of opies within 18 months. He said that copies would be distribuniversities and that he hoped some articles would be picked news media abroad. Multinational Monitor is now published English but Mr. Nader said that he hoped later to have in other languages.

called the power of multinational corporations one of the neglected areas in journalism and predicted: "By the year 00 multinational companies will control 70 percent of the economy."



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Mortar Stolen After Ambush

6 Spanish Civil Guards Killed in Basque Region

LEQUEITIO, Spain, Feb. 1 (UPI) — A Civil Guard convoy carrying mortars to a firing range was ambushed today and all six members of the convoy were killed in the worst attack since the outbreak of political violence in the Basque region more than a decade ago.

Authorities said that the six Civil Guards died in an explosion and hail of gunfire. They said that a seventh body, found on a car on a nearby road, appeared to be that one of the assailants, killed by his own grenade.

Today's attack raised the toll of political violence in the Basque region to 19 since the beginning of the year.

It was the biggest number of dead in a single ambush since the *ETA* (Basque Land and Liberty) started their attacks in 1968 in an attempt to obtain Basque independence from Spain.

Authorities said that the assailants escaped with a vehicle carrying three mortars and ammunition. However, two of the mortars were abandoned near the scene of the attack, they said.

The authorities said that the convoy was driving through barren country from the munitions factory at Marquina to the testing site at the Ispaster beach. They were also transporting ammunition and hand grenades.

The ambush was discovered by a civilian walking along the road.

Civil Guard sources said that it appeared that the men in the convoy were caught by surprise by intense gunfire and had virtually no chance to shoot back. They said that an explosion was heard on the road before the gunfire started.

Aides to Premier Adolfo Suarez interrupted the weekly Cabinet meeting to report the attack.

Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez Freire and the director of state security, Luis Alberto Salazar Simpson left immediately for Bilbao, in the Basque region.

Authorities said that the body of a man shot in the abdomen was found on another road in the area shortly after the attack on the Civil Guards. It was not immediately known whether this killing was linked to the attack.

London Site Used For Wiretapping, Magazine Asserts

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — A magazine reported yesterday that the headquarters for secret British telephone eavesdropping is a building nicknamed "Tinkerbell" in which 1,000 calls can be monitored simultaneously by computer.

The New Statesman, a leftist weekly, said that the five-story building in Chelsea was used by MI-5, the British counterintelligence agency, and by Scotland Yard for security investigations and common criminal cases.

" 'Tinkerbell' appears to act as headquarters for the teams of selected PO [Post Office] engineers who visit telephone exchanges to install taps," the article said. It said that the building was listed only as the Equipment Development Division of the PO Operational Programming Department.

Commenting on the report, a Post Office spokesman said: "It is a telecommunications building, but it is not normal for us to discuss what we do in a building . . . . The policy on the interception of communications is a matter for the home secretary and every case has to be personally approved by a secretary of state."

The magazine did not specifically charge the government with abusing its wiretapping powers, but warned that technological advances made such abuses increasingly possible.

Lesotho, Russia Open Diplomatic Relations

MASERU, Lesotho, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — The small African kingdom of Lesotho announced today that it had established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and that embassies would open in Moscow and Maseru.

Lesotho, which is surrounded by and economically dependent on white-ruled South Africa, has diplomatic relations with a number of socialist states, including Cuba, Yugoslavia, Romania and Mozambique.



United Press International

One of the vehicles ambushed Friday near Lequeitio, in which six Civil Guards were killed.

'Autonomes' Claim Attack, Vow More

Gaullist Ex-Minister Fontanet Is Shot

PARIS, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Joseph Fontanet, a former Gaullist Cabinet minister and founder of a centrist Catholic party, was seriously injured as assailants shot him early today. A group that called itself the 'Revolutionary Autonome Brigades' claimed responsibility for the attack and said more would follow.

Mr. Fontanet, 59, a minister under Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, was in critical condition after eight hours of emergency surgery.

No Role in Government

A World War II Resistance fighter who built a political career like many of his Free French army comrades, Mr. Fontanet had served in a number of posts in the government of Gen. de Gaulle, ending as health minister in 1961-62. After the general resigned, the minister joined the Pompidou government.

Although still politically active, Mr. Fontanet had no role in the government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He was defeated for re-election to Parliament in the 1974 election that brought Mr. Giscard to power after Pompidou's death.

The police said that he was attacked outside his Paris apartment just after midnight. One bullet hit him in the back and lodged inside his chest. He was able to tell the passersby who found him that his assailants had been in a car.



Keystone

Joseph Fontanet

The police said that the attack was well planned, apparently by persons who had been watching Mr. Fontanet's recent movements. They found one used cartridge from an automatic pistol in the street.

The police said Mr. Fontanet had attended a meeting in the Paris suburbs last night and was returning home when he was shot.

He left his car outside the front door of his apartment house to carry files and papers from the meeting indoors and was wounded when he returned to the vehicle to close its trunk. He was found on the sidewalk a short time later.

An anonymous caller to Agence France-Presse, who identified himself by giving the exact time of the shooting and the color and brand of the automobile used by the attackers, said that Mr. Fontanet had been chosen because of "the role he played in the Pompidou governments as minister of labor and education."

"The Brigades are putting the government and its technocratic state on notice that Minister Fontanet is one of the first, others will follow," the caller said.

The Autonomes are believed to be loosely organized young revolutionary groups that have been responsible for sporadic recent outbreaks of violence.

But the Fontanet case was the first time that the Autonomes had been linked with a shooting. In the past, many officials and Parisians have regarded them as youthful vandals with vague ideological pretensions.

Savimbi Charges Cubans Lead Offensive

Angola Said to Battle to Reopen Railway

By Alexander Sloop

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi says that his guerrillas are studying ways to sabotage the Cabinda offshore oil fields — run by Gulf Oil — and that a Cuban-led force has begun an offensive to reopen the important Benguela railway, paralyzed for four years by his men.

Mr. Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said that 20,000 Angolan soldiers, spearheaded by 5,000 Cubans, were attacking his forces on four fronts on the railway along which copper from Zambia and Zaire used to move to Lobito, Angola's Atlantic coast port.

The 46-year-old Swiss-educated guerrilla chief was interviewed Wednesday in Rabat, where he had come after visits to the United States and West Germany.

Mr. Savimbi said that the offensive, supported by 20 helicopters, Soviet-built tanks and armored cars, began Jan. 7 in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie and Moxico, all crossed by the railway.

"But they will not succeed," Mr. Savimbi said. "They would have to wipe out the entire population to get rid of our forces."

Claiming to be in daily radio contact with the field, he said that the Angolan government offensive had been blunted in two of the central provinces, Benguela and Bie.

Last June, a consortium of Western nations and banks offered Angola, Zaire and Zambia $83.1 million to help reopen the 1,000-mile railway.

UNITA sabotage has kept the line closed since 1975 despite the Cuban-backed government's repeated promises to reopen it. During that time, Zaire and Zambia have been forced to ship much of their copper, a vital export for both, south through Rhodesia to South African ports.

Mr. Savimbi, who had the aid of 3,000 South African soldiers during the Angolan civil war and whose men told reporters in 1978 that they bought South African food, said that the railway would "stay closed until the Marxist regime enters into negotiations with UNITA."

Gulf Pays Government

He also said that a UNITA "special study group" was drawing up plans to sabotage the Cabinda oil fields — reportedly guarded by thousands of Cuban and government soldiers — but that such action was not an immediate priority because the fields lie 500 miles north of the guerrillas' strongholds.

"Gulf's royalty payments are the Marxist regime's main economic support and allow them to subsidize their allied Cuban expeditionary force," he said. Gulf reportedly pays the Angolan government $500 million a year in royalties for the 150,000 barrels a day it pumps from the 120 offshore rigs.

UNITA, which claims to have 25,000 men under arms, has battled the government in Angola's center and south since the ruling Angolan Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA), aided by a Cuban expeditionary force, gained the upper hand in the civil war that led up to independence from Portugal in November 1975.

Mr. Savimbi claimed that the Cuban garrison had now grown to between 28,000 and 34,000 soldiers and 6,000 technicians.

Angolan People's Assembly

LISBON, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Angola's Revolutionary Council is to be replaced by a People's Assembly as the supreme organ of power under plans announced in Luanda by the MPLA political bureau.

The Angolan news agency quoted the bureau as saying that provincial assemblies would also be set up.

Democrats Abroad Launch Race For Delegates to U.S Convention

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Democrats Abroad has launched its presidential primary election for delegates to the August national convention in New York, the organization announced here.

At a meeting in London, Democratic Party officials from eight countries — Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and Britain — gave final approval to a delegate selection plan.

Democrats Abroad will have a delegation of 12 — 8 delegates and 4 alternates. Four delegates and three alternates will be elected by postal ballot with voting to be completed by May 16. Five other members of the delegation — two party officials, two delegates-at-large and one alternate-at-large — will be elected by the central coordinating committee of Democrats Abroad (known as the Democratic Party Committee Abroad) at a convention in London on June 7. This committee is the equivalent of a state party.

Candidates must indicate their presidential preference or uncommitted status and are bound to vote for the presidential candidate they were elected to support through the first ballot at the nominating convention. Voters will indicate their presidential preference or uncommitted status on the primary ballot and then select four delegates.

Enrollment forms, nominating petitions and detailed information are available from the national committees whose addresses may be obtained from the U.S. Embassy in each of the eight countries.

EEC Coal Research To Cost $24 Million

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — The Common Market today announced a program to spend $24 million for research in the coal industry, with Britain and West Germany getting the biggest share of the money.

The aid is intended to promote studies in mining technology and in the use of coal. Britain will get nearly $11 million, and West Germany is allotted more than $9 million. France gets a share of $2.3 million, and smaller sums were allotted to Italy, Belgium and Ireland.

Ohira Reported Ready to Fire Defense Chief

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira has decided to fire his defense minister, yielding to opposition demands that the official assume blame for Japan's worst spy scandal since World War II, government sources said.

Major opposition parties repeatedly challenged the government during parliamentary sessions yesterday and today, demanding that Defense Minister Enji Kubota take "political responsibility" for the case of a retired major general, who with accomplices allegedly passed military secrets to the Soviet Union.

The sources said that the government reached its decision today after a meeting of ruling officials and senior members of Mr. Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party.

The defense minister is expected to resign next week, they said. Last month, investigators arrested the retired general, Yukihisa Miyanaga, 58, and two acting junior officers and charged them with stealing and then selling classified military information to Russian agents in Tokyo.

U.S. Senate Votes Cut in Payments To the Disabled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — The Senate yesterday approved 87-1 a bill slashing monthly payments an average of 9 percent for new Social Security disability beneficiaries. The bill is designed to save the government money and encourage the disabled to go back to work.

The original bill, passed by the House last year with President Carter's backing, cut benefits 12 percent to 15 percent in many categories and was estimated to save the government $2.6 billion over a five-year period.

The milder Senate version initially would have saved the government $914 million in the next five years. But the saving was offset when the Senate adopted amendments by Birch Bayh, D-Ind., sweetening benefits to the terminally ill; and by Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., continuing a Social Security tax loophole for farmers, small businesses, local governments and nonprofit organizations.

As a result, the bill will cost the government a net of aboout $25 million in the next five years unless a House-Senate conference waters down or kills the Bayh and Thurmond proposals.

Shipyard Strike in Japan

SASEBO, Japan, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — About 2,500 dockworkers at Sasebo Heavy Industries, Japan's leading shipyard, began an 11-day strike today to force changes in the firm's austerity program. They have held several strikes since last month, when management decided to cut wages by 15 percent and suspend raises for three years, a union spokesman said.

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هكذا من الأصل

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Egypt, Israel, U.S. Reach 'Understanding'

ensified Palestine Autonomy Talks Set

om Agency Dispatches

IYA, Israel, Feb. 1 — ael and the United States day to accelerate and in- e pace of negotiations on n self-rule.

id of the Israeli delegation onomy talks, Yosef Burg, announcement after a 20- enary session at which the s apparently approved ts reached during inten- d-the-scenes consultations terday.

g said that the three dele- reed to draw up a mutual- able list of what powers e given to a Palestinian r the occupied West Bank Strip.

g intensive discussions, understanding was mong the parties on a f issues," he said. He did hat those understandings

rg said the parties agreed ng group dealing with the nd responsibilities of the vill meet on an accelerated ified schedule."

yptian-Israeli peace treaty dline of May for comple- he autonomy talks. The eviously called for an ac- pace after a meeting in Oct. 26 with then-U.S. en- rt Strauss.

U.S. Aid

shington, the Carter ad- on today asked Congress $2 billion in aid for Israel under pressure to provide

lministration is proposing aid package for the year Oct. 1 consisting of $785 economic aid, a $500 mil- ary grant and $500 million in military sales credits. The package is roughly the same level as that for the current year.

At the same time, the administration is asking for a $200 million addition to the $2.2 billion in military loan guarantees authorized last year to support Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders told a House foreign affairs subcommittee the aid package was generous in view of U.S. budget restraints and cutbacks in other programs.

But strong supporters of Israel on the subcommittee urged that it be supplemented by "food for peace" shipments of grain made available by the cutback in sales to the Soviet Union.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., said there was a real opportunity to aid Israel with grain shipments and called for re-examination of its withdrawal from the Sinai.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., asked if the aid bill would face a presidential veto if Congress added to the amount for Israel. Mr. Saunders replied that the package was worked out after full consideration of Israel's needs. He acknowledged that Israel had put its aid requirements at $3.45 billion for the year.

Joseph Wheeler, acting administrator of the Agency for International Development, said Israel had suffered economic reverses, with inflation running more than 100 percent and a 1979 balance of payments deficit of about $4 billion. He said that, besides the aid to Israel, the administration was asking for $3 million in aid for the West Bank and Gaza.

Court Absolves Israeli Corporal In Arab's Death

TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (AP) — A military court has acquitted an Israeli soldier of murdering an Arab during a violent demonstration last year against the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations, the military command said yesterday.

A spokesman said the court acquitted the corporal of killing 21-year-old Nasri Annani last March 15 in Halhul, 15 miles south of Jerusalem, in the occupied West Bank. The government did not disclose the corporal's identity.

The soldier, who was rushed to Halhul with other soldiers to contain the demonstration, became separated from his unit and found himself in an alley facing a group of Arabs, according to press reports. Fearing they would take his weapon, he said, he fired toward Annani, who fell dead.

The court noted that other troops were firing nearby, and ruled that there was a reasonable chance that the man was hit by bullets from another weapon.

The shots were fired after 600 protesters gathered on the main Hebron-Jerusalem road and some of them stoned a squad of eight soldiers and a car carrying four Israeli settlers. A 16-year-old Arab schoolgirl was killed and another Arab was wounded. A settler from Kiryat Arba, near Hebron, was charged last August with premeditated murder in the girl's death.

New Giscard Spokesman

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has named Jean-Marie Poirier, a 50-year-old former deputy and administration official, as the new chief presidential spokesman. He replaced Pierre Hunt, who has been named ambassador to Tunisia.

6 Shot to Death In San Salvador

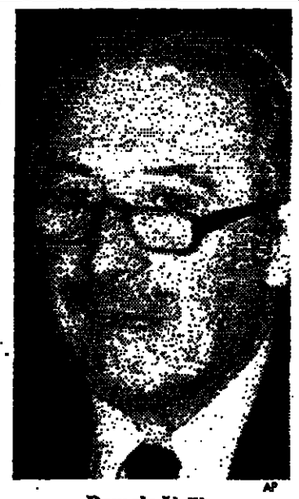
SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Six persons have been shot to death in the continuing political violence in El Salvador, authorities said yesterday.

The rightist White Warrior Union claimed responsibility for killing three persons. The leftist People's Revolutionary Army said yesterday that it had killed a man for allegedly belonging to the rightist group known as ORDEN.

Authorities said that unidentified gunmen yesterday shot to death a schoolteacher and a woman hitchhiker riding in his pickup truck.

British Embassy spokesmen said that the mission was closed yesterday because of embassy takeovers by leftists and the high cost of security.

Meanwhile, 50 leftist militants of the Feb. 28 Popular Leagues were holding 15 hostages for the third day yesterday at the Christian Democratic Party headquarters.



Romolo Valli AP

Romolo Valli, Italian Actor, Dies in Rome

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP) — Romolo Valli, 54, one of Italy's leading stage actors and directors, was killed early today in a car accident near his home, police reported.

He was a leading interpreter of Shakespeare, Moliere and Pirandello. He also appeared in a number of films including "The Leopard," "The Garden of the Finzi Continis" and "Death in Venice."

Sidney Margolius

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Sidney Margolius, 67, a journalist whose career as a consumer affairs reporter began nearly 40 years ago, died yesterday of a heart attack in Roslyn, N.Y.

In the 1940s, long before consumer journalism was fashionable, Mr. Margolius was supervising a staff of more than a dozen consumer reporters at the New York newspaper PM. His earliest book, the first of 20, titled "The Consumer's Guide to Better Buying," went through five editions and sold 1 million copies.

Mr. Margolius attended Rutgers University, worked for The United Press, then for a series of trade newspapers. He became consumer editor of PM in 1940. For the last 15 years, his column had been syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance and the Women's News Service.

But Premier Would Retain His Post as Party Chief

A Move to Replace Hua Is Expected Soon

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, Feb. 1 (LAT) — Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng may soon be forced to relinquish his post as premier as part of a nationwide campaign to separate party politics from administrative affairs, according to well-placed Chinese sources here.

Cited most often as a possible replacement for Mr. Hua, 59, is the party chief of Sichuan province, Zhao Ziyang, 61. An innovative administrator, Mr. Zhao has earned national acclaim in the past year for pioneering economic, social and political reforms widely copied elsewhere in China.

A Chinese source said the elevation of Mr. Zhao is being promoted by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and other aging leaders who fear that after their deaths a succession crisis will take place similar to the one that rocked China after the passing of Mao Tse-tung, who died in 1976.

The veterans believe that promoting Mr. Zhao to the premiership now would ensure a smooth transition as command of this vast country passes to the so-called younger generation — officials in their 50s and 60s were too young to have accompanied Mao on the legendary Long March of 1934-35.

Uneasiness

There is said to be continuing uneasiness among China's people and leaders about one man's serving simultaneously as premier and party chairman, as Mr. Hua has done since 1976. Even Mao himself never occupied both top positions.

If Mr. Hua is eventually divested of the premiership, the Chinese sources said they expect the move to be justified publicly as an effort to relieve some of his workload and let him concentrate on party affairs. There would be no suggestion that other officials are trying to erode his authority.

Another face-saving rationale could be the current national drive to separate the party from government affairs.

In a series of provincial shakeups, party secretaries in 19 of China's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and province-level municipalities have already relinquished their dual posts as governors, often to younger administrators with technical or economic expertise.

The changeovers appear to reflect the desire of party veterans like Mr. Deng to return to the system of the 1950s, when party committees established policy and left the implementation to separately organized government bodies. The party would remain in control, however, for each new governor would still attend party meetings where — as a second or third secretary — he would be outranked by the local party chief.

Disguised as elections, the provincial shuffles began in August and have accelerated in the past six weeks as localities have elected "people's congresses" and "people's governments" to replace the revolutionary committees that had governed locally since the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. The new system fixes responsibility on a single governor rather than a committee.

Only in China's two largest cities, Peking and Shanghai, and in the strategic southern province of Guangdong, adjacent to Hong Kong, does control of the party and the local government still reside in the same person. In several other troublesome provinces, including Liaoning and Jilin in the northeast, people's congresses have not yet been held to set up new governments.

In tandem with the leadership changes, Peking has been steadily decentralizing control so as "to give full rein to local initiative and enthusiasm," in the words of the People's Daily. As a result, national policies have been implemented in strikingly different ways from province to province.

Nowhere has local initiative been more apparent than in Sichuan, in south-central China, whose 100 million people make it China's most populous province.

A Pacesetter

Since Mr. Zhao was named party chief in December, 1975, Sichuan has set the pace for the rest of the country in curbing population growth, reorganizing industry and repairing the damage done by the Cultural Revolution. Although unable to feed its own population five years ago, Sichuan now is not only self-sufficient in grain but supplies neighboring provinces as well.

The major drawback to Mr. Zhao's immediate elevation is that he has spent most of his career in the provinces, administering Guangdong, Nei Monggol and Sichuan in turn, and lacks experience in Peking. He has been a full member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo only since September, although he previously was an alternate member.

To groom Mr. Zhao for the premiership, a move is under way to bring him to Peking as a vice premier, a Chinese source said. If he continues to impress party elders, he could be promoted to premier when the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, convenes late this year.

Marcos Claims Wide Gains; Foes Charge Irregularities

By Henry Kamm

MANILA, Feb. 1 (NYT) — The government announced yesterday major victories for candidates of President Ferdinand Marcos' New Society Party in Wednesday's nationwide elections for provincial, municipal and local officials, but two national leaders of the opposition accused pro-Marcos forces of attempting to tamper with the results in their provinces.

In the results, which remain incomplete, only one opposition victory of importance was recorded. In the southern city of Zamboanga, in the heart of the region where Moslem separatists are fighting against government forces, the pro-Marcos candidate conceded the mayoralty to an independent opposition candidate, Cesar Climaco.

All other results announced since the polls closed Wednesday afternoon showed New Society candidates winning by wide margins or leading their opponents. The Marcos candidates swept all of the municipalities of greater Manila except for one, Mandaluyon. There, victory was claimed by the Nationalist Party, which Mr. Marcos used as his vehicle to the presidency, but which is an opposition group this year. No result has been announced.

No concerted opposition movement faced Mr. Marcos on the national level. In only three of the 73 provinces did major national figures mount an effort to unseat pro-Marcos incumbents. They claimed victory in two of them, while no results have been received from the third.

The opposition claimed victory in the provinces of Pampanga and Batangas, near the capital, but announcement of the results was suspended amid charges of irregularities by both sides.

[Assemblyman Salvador Laurel asked the Supreme Court to strike down a government order which stopped the vote counting in Batangas province, United Press International reported. The court ruled that the counting should resume in the province, 50 miles south of Manila, where the Nationalist Party candidates were beating candidates supported by Mr. Marcos.]

In his home province of Pampanga, former President Diosdado Macapagal asserted that his opponents were trying "to steal the election." In a telephone interview, Mr. Marcos' predecessor reported that he had been denied on a technicality the right to vote in his home area, where he had always voted.

Armed Goons

The political organization of which Mr. Macapagal is a leader, the National Union for Liberation, charged in a formal complaint to the Commission on Elections that more than 500 teachers serving as ballot counters in the provincial capital of San Fernando had been held at gunpoint by police and "armed goons" of the president's party because they refused to sign falsified election returns.

The president voted in his home province of Ilocos Norte, where his son Ferdinand Jr., 22, made his political debut by being elected, in absentia and without opposition, as vice-governor to his father's sister, Gov. Elizabeth Marcos Rocka, who was also re-elected.

The younger Marcos is in Philadelphia, where he is a student in the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania.

DEATH NOTICE

RY - Vera Fictoroff, 76, widow d Lounsbury and President Lounsbery Foundation, died 1980, American Hospital, Paris. t American Cathedral, Paris, Saturday, February 2, 1980. Service February 14, 4 p.m., St. Bartholomews Church, Park 0th St, NYC, conducted by Very ps Riddle. Interment with her t Kensico Cemetery. She was ard of managers, New York ducation of the Blind, member directors American College in onorary Governor American Paris and was awarded French Honor posthumously.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Systems Engineering – Utrecht is een gespecialiseerde onderneming in esearch en ontwikkeling op het gebied van software en hardware.

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Systems Engineering – Utrecht houdt zich bezig met corporate en ecifieke Europese software en hardware ontwikkelingsprojecten.

Een van de corporate ontwikkelingsprojecten behelst de technische rantwoordelijkheid voor het tot stand brengen van een geheel nieuwe reeks n hoog intelligente terminal systemen, welke via data-communicatie koppeld worden aan bestaande data banken.

Deze verantwoordelijkheid houdt in: de uitwerking van de technische steem specificaties; het co-ordineren van deelontwikkelingen, welke door verse NCR ontwikkelingsorganisaties in Europa en de Verenigde Staten orden uitgevoerd; integratie en testen van alle leverbare systeem combinaties; ntrole over de vrijgave van systeem onderdelen aan de verkooporganisaties; ntakten op technisch niveau onderhouden met de over de gehele wereld rspreide potentiële klanten voor de nieuwe terminal systemen.

Ten behoeve van bovenstaand project zoeken wij:

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Deze functionaris zal deel uit n maken van de systeem architecur groep, en zal met name belast rden met onderzoek naar en cificatie van de software systeem hitectuur.

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Kennis op het gebied van hogere programmeertalen (COBOL, Basic, Pascal), van data communicatie en gedistribueerde gegevensverwerking strekt tot aanbeveling.

Goede kennis van Engels in woord en geschrift is vereist; gevoel voor het opstellen van specificaties gewenst. Bereidheid tot het maken van buitenlandse reizen dient aanwezig te zijn.

SYSTEEM ENGINEER

Deze functionaris zal deel uit n maken van de systeem hitectuur groep en zal belast rden met onderzoek en specificatie n de hardware architectuur, met ne op het gebied van Input/Output minal peripherals (printers, mediaders), de bijbehorende media- cificaties en de peripheral interface cificaties.

Onze gedachte gaat uit naar een ndidaat met minimaal een voltooide S Electronica opleiding en minimaal 3 jaar ervaring op het gebied van terminal peripherals.

Ervaring op het gebied van de mechanische en electronische karakteristieken van printing en/of scanning peripherals strekt tot aanbeveling.

Goede kennis van Engels in woord en geschrift is vereist; gevoel voor het opstellen van specificaties gewenst. Bereidheid tot het maken van buitenlandse reizen dient aanwezig te zijn.

PROJECT LEIDER

Deze functionaris zal de leiding krijgen over een op te bouwen groep van medewerkers, welke verantwoordelijk zal zijn voor de systeem integratie van diverse subsystemen en het verifiëren van het voldoen van het systeem aan vooraf bepaalde systeemeisen.

De werkzaamheden dienen in nauw overleg met de afdeling Quality Assurance te worden opgezet en uitgevoerd.

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Bereidheid tot het maken van buitenlandse reizen dient aanwezig te zijn.

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- het beoordelen van software wijzigingen.
- het doen verschijnen van documentatie.
- registratie van software componenten als onderdeel van het totale systeem.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, February 2-3, 1980

Three Presidential Messages

President Carter's three January messages reflect, this year, a somber and embattled frame of mind. The tone is pessimistic. The central subjects are oil and military defense, two preoccupations that intersected in the State of the Union Address last week, when he warned that the United States would use force to defend its vital interests in the Gulf. Oil and its soaring price are chiefly responsible for the acceleration of inflation over the past year, he said, and it has a lot to do with the recession that he foresees. Those are the ideas that form both the budget message and the economic message that appeared this week.

Budget and economic policy is now, in Mr. Carter's view, largely a matter of damage control. The overriding aims are to keep inflation from getting worse, to mitigate the worst effects of rising unemployment among the young and to diminish dependence on foreign oil. The aim is, further, to end the decline in other governments' estimation of American military power.

A year ago, Mr. Carter was all positive thinking and determined good cheer. His State of the Union message asserted a "new foundation" in national values; it was notable mainly for its omission of any serious discussion of energy. Last year's economic message opened with a briskly self-congratulatory passage on rising employment, rising profits and rising incomes. The task would be, he said, "to sustain prosperity and extend its benefits more widely." This year, the message begins with a bleak description of the doubling of oil prices and its effects on the world's economy.

It's instructive to see that this year's bleak messages seem to have raised Mr. Carter's political standing. In January, 1979, as he was talking about rising wealth and sustained prosperity, most other people were worrying about a coming recession or, at best, very low economic growth. The leapfrog pattern in oil pricing was already becoming visible and the Iranian revolution was rapidly gathering momentum. That context gave last year's message an unserious air — a quality of not quite conscious avoidance of certain unpleasant possibilities. This year, most Americans seem to give Mr. Carter credit for talking about the same world they think they are living in.

But it is possible for Americans, including Mr. Carter, to talk themselves into a state of paralysis in which everything seems insoluble. The perils that the president describes, particularly in the economic message, are larger and more immediate than the responses that he has devised. He perceives the need to slow down inflation. To accomplish that, he intends to rely on tight fiscal policy and the wage-price guidelines. But fiscal policy is running rather loose at the moment, with the budget deficit having crept back up to $40 billion this year, and the guidelines are much too rubbery to take much pressure. Mr. Carter sees the need to reduce oil imports, but the means of doing it will take a decade to become fully effective.

There is a disparity between diagnosis and prescription. If Mr. Carter's analysis of the economic prospect is correct — and this year he seems to have it just about right — then there is a clear requirement to do much more about both inflation and oil imports than the president is yet prepared to contemplate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Tunisia Case

Interesting case, Tunisia: a moderate place and an old friend of the West that fears, with reason, that its neighbor Libya wishes to do it in. The other day, a party of anti-government rebels apparently drove across the porous border and attacked the city of Gafsa. Whether the attackers intended to set up a paper regime and seek Libyan intervention or simply to destabilize, Mecca-style, President Habib Bourguiba is uncertain. The Tunisian Army, perhaps with a little discreet French help, carried the day. But the Tunisians were shaken. Libya has a far more powerful (Soviet-built) army. It has a leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, with an outlaw mentality and a long record of hostility toward Tunisia. It has a radical ideology that is a potential spark in Tunisia's inflammable social tinder.

In ordinary circumstances, the United States — particularly the Carter administration — faced with an urgent Tunisian appeal for at least a symbolic show of comradeship, would have taken the request under diligent advisement for some months, if not longer. It would have been observed that the Gafsa incident took place on the second anniversary of a traumatic general strike, an event that not only dramatized the country's unmet social and economic needs but also led the government to take certain steps that have troubled human-rights activists since.

President-for-life Bourguiba, it would have been realized, although he has performed good service to his country and to the cause of regional moderation in the past, is 79, sick and slowing, and has failed to modernize his country's independence-era political structure. The resemblance, such as it is, of his situation in Tunisia to that of the shah in Iran and the royal family in Saudi Arabia would have been widely remarked.

In fact, the United States received and is acting on a Tunisian request for military assistance in a matter of days. The evident feeling is that, after Iran and Afghanistan, this is no time to conduct a probing sociological inquest and thereby to convey an impression that when longtime friends get in trouble, the United States takes its good time in coming to their aid. Among countries outside the region, it falls naturally to France to provide the most substantial reassurances to its erstwhile colony, but the United States has a role. Fortunately, the administration is playing it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Air War

This week's prize for harebrained, do-it-yourself diplomacy goes to the air traffic control personnel who jeopardized a Soviet airliner that recently carried Ambassador Dobrynin from Moscow into Kennedy Airport. Not content with the measures President Carter had taken in response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, one or more hotheads apparently devised their own punishment for the Soviet government. It was a reckless deed.

Probes of the incident by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Aviation Administration will, conceivably, fail to find wrongdoing. But the circumstances strongly suggest that someone deliberately tampered with vital safety information.

Unforgivably, the local union of air traffic controllers had instructed its members not to handle Soviet or Iranian planes unless ordered to do so by their supervisors. Incredibly, when such an order was given to handle the plane carrying Dobrynin, the data indicating its identity, altitude and speed mysteriously disappeared from the radar screen. In the confusion, the plane was brought into Kennedy at the wrong altitude and through the wrong airspace. Fortunately, there were no planes in its path.

Is this the conduct of a people protesting the mistreatment of its diplomats, and of aggression? Is this a demonstration of American values? Is this how air controllers value the life of a foreign guest, of his fellow passengers, of the hapless occupants of other planes that might have been hit? If there had been a collision, imagine the Soviet suspicions, and the repercussions on already-tense Soviet-American relations.

For self-appointed keepers of the national conscience to put Russian and American lives in such instant jeopardy is simply murderous. Does the safety of all air travelers depend on that kind of judgment?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Juliana's Abdication

Although Queen Juliana's abdication has been a subject of discussion and speculation for years, this announcement came as rather a shock. It is an abrupt and difficult farewell, for she is not only a good head of state, she is a particularly agreeable queen. People who are at the same time competent and agreeable are always badly missed in public life. Queen Juliana was the first Dutch monarch who fully acquiesced in a very modest political role for the members of the House of Orange. It is of greater importance that during Juliana's reign, and through her doing as well, the monarchy was stripped of much pomp and circumstance. With her friendly character and the modern views she acquired, she has broken down frontiers. This farewell is a human loss.

— From Volkskrant (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 2, 1905

CINCINNATI — This week's roundup of the United States press in the Herald includes the following comments. The Enquirer of Cincinnati observes in an editorial: "Tea is one of the standard stimulants of the world. It does not lead people to break up the furniture and dishes at home, or 'whoop things up' on the public highways. It has been assumed to be an innocent drink, and it is sorrowful to know that the scientists and stomach 'sharps' are after it." And the Baltimore Sun remarks: "Canned muskrat is being sold in some cities as diamond-back terrapin. To the man who cannot tell the difference in the taste, canned muskrat is not so bad."

Fifty Years Ago

February 2, 1930

RIGA — Anna Kreisar is dead at the early age of 129. Anna's death resulted, it is said, from her extravagant and excessive taste for salted herring soaked in black coffee. She died while eating her favorite dish, a delicacy that had kept her going for scores of years. Anna, who lived near Winday, used to tell of the greatest event of her life, which occurred when she was 13, nothing less than the retreat of Napoleon and his Grande Armee from the unsuccessful campaign in Russia. She had seen the Emperor and his soldiers, and she never forgot them. Until the last, Anna's eyesight was perfect, and her hearing had not failed.



Afghanistan: Moscow's View

By Spartak Beglov

MOSCOW — If one should try to recap as briefly as possible what Moscow thinks are the reasons for the current aggravation of Soviet-U.S. relations, the list would boil down to the following: Washington's incorrect interpretation of the Soviet Union's intentions and actions, its prevailing imperial approach (in a "United States-is-the-judge-and-leader-of-the-world" spirit) favoring the ambitions of the military-industrial complex and conservatives, and, lastly, its campaign for electors' votes under the banner of artificially hotted-up foreign-policy chauvinism, diverting attention from yawning failures in solving its domestic problems.

Proceeding from the experience of relationships with the United States, one is entitled to say that these elements have been manifested in all stages by turns in a varying degrees of force. But the danger to the international community, stemming from the U.S. administration's present reckless stake on a show of strength and confrontation, is that all these time-serving elements amount to a single impulse.

The economic and social crisis in the United States has become so acute, and the administration's unfulfilled promises hang so heavily over Carter's destiny, that the switching of the country's attention to "crises" overseas has virtually become an act of self-salvation.

Both Afghanistan and Iran have merely become pretexts, which, as shown by the recent "Cuban mini-crisis," are a convenient way of manipulating public opinion.

Security Factor

It is not enough that Washington has haughtily rejected the Soviet Union's stated reason for its moves in Afghanistan (they were requested by the Afghan government, in keeping with its legitimate right and with the treaty between the two countries). The American administration has behaved, is behaving and threatens to go on behaving as though the factor of national interests exists solely for the United States and should not be recognized for the Soviet Union, including issues concerning the security of its borders.

The men in Washington emphasize in particular that U.S. interests should be present everywhere. What kind of interests? They say that there must be an uninterrupted supply of oil from the Middle East and western Asia. Let us take it for granted. Incidentally, many other countries are interested in this, as well. But why, Moscow asks, was a big lie needed about "the next Soviet aim being its emergence on the Persian Gulf and the seizure of oil sources"? It was needed simply to justify an unprecedented escalation of military presence and pressure on the part of the United States in this region, and especially in Iran.

This is where, in the view of Soviet analysts, one can see a pivotal point of U.S. "interests," namely, counter-revolution and its export in all directions.

In a world passing through a period of inevitable changes, the United States has, with surprising constancy, never been on the same side of the barricades with national revolutions — in Cuba, Chile, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique — an endless list. Small wonder, therefore, that the United States has found itself on the side of an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

Besides incorrectly interpreting the Soviet Union's intentions and actions and ignoring its national interests, the United States, if one approaches its behavior in a historic context, links its bid for world leadership with the role of heading a 20th-century "holy alliance."

All the dictatorships, even the vilest ones, suit Washington, because they are an alternative to revolution, to the triumph of national democracy of the postcolonial period. Such is the road covered from the "Monroe Doctrine" to the "Carter Doctrine."

No matter how hard Washington tries to describe all this as the "doings of Moscow," the conflict is not between the United States and the Soviet Union, but between the United States and the whole course of changes in the world.

That is why the present attempts of the U.S. leadership to act as the supreme judge in matters concerning the way other nations should live and the systems they should establish are especially odious.

Hence, the anxiety of Moscow and other capitals over the the destiny of detente and the restraint of the arms race. The SALT-2 treaty is a necessary means of insuring stability in East-West relationships. This explains the Soviet Union's manifested adherence to it.

The Soviet Union continues to come out for ratification of this treaty. However, not only the Soviet Union, but other countries cannot fail to notice the fickle behavior of the U.S. administration with regard to every possibility of insuring stability. We remember Oct. 1, 1977, and the Soviet-American agreement on a common approach to a Middle East settlement. Seven weeks later Washington rejected its common platform with the Soviet Union.

Isn't November, 1977, the time that saw a process get under way which has culminated in the present difficulties? The same can be said of the decisions on modernization of the military machine imposed by Washington on its NATO partners in May, 1978. That ended up with the Brussels diktat of U.S. missiles being deployed in Western Europe and aimed at the Soviet Union.

Regrettably, constancy is interpreted differently. Whereas the Soviet Union constantly underlines allegiance to its commitments and voices its readiness to abide by them everywhere and at all times, the United States constantly displays its inconsistency as a partner in detente and in holding back the arms race. The U.S. leaders' impulsive moves jeopardize all that has been gained by the peoples of East and West in working for normal relationships, for broader dialogue and cooperation. This common treasure continues to cement peaceful relations in Europe, which did not exist there over many earlier decades.

The Soviet Union is well aware of all this and shows its firm intention to continue the policy of detente. It is Moscow's deep conviction that, by destroying the foundation and separate parts of Soviet-American cooperation, the U.S. administration is greatly damaging the interests of its own people, first of all.

The extent of this damage, like the imperative need of restoring a solid foundation of relationships between two great peoples, will grow clear to the Americans as soon as the latest, unprecedented fit of anti-Sovietism subsides.

Spartak Beglov is a senior political analyst with the Soviet Novosti Press. This article was written for The Washington Post.

Republicans Look to Old Jerry

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You're not going to believe this, but the longer this presidential election goes on, the more talk you hear among Republicans in these parts about getting Jerry Ford off the golf courses of America and drafting him into the presidential election campaign.

The more the Republicans look at Ronald Reagan, the younger and more attractive Jerry Ford appears. The more they think about George Bush as their candidate against Jimmy Carter, the more they wonder whether this nice bush-league man can really make it to the White House.

Ford, however, has some things in his favor. Even Jimmy Carter began his inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1977, by saying: "For myself and for the nation, I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done to heal our land."

25 Years in Congress

Gerald Ford is now 66. He was born on Bastille Day, July 14, 1913, in Omaha, Neb., and still looks and acts like your high school football coach. He was in the House of Representatives for 25 years, vice president from 1973-74, and president, by accident, from 1974 until Carter defeated him narrowly in the election of 1976.

Not surprisingly, Ford kept hearing "Hail to the Chief" in the night. He was building a new house in California and working on his slice, which was a menace to the nearby real estate, but he kept thinking vaguely that maybe being president was easier.

So for the last few months, against the wishes of his sensible wife, Ford has been running around the country talking to students, and addressing chicken-dinner Republican audiences about the sins of Jimmy Carter and the glories of the Republican Party, and who knows? In the confusion, a lot of Republicans are beginning to say that maybe Old Jerry is the best presidential candidate they have.

When he left the White House, Ford could claim — and he has been claiming it all over the country ever since — that he had inflation under control, that he had an agreement with the Soviet Union to control the arms race, and even an arrangement on human rights to get tens of thousands of Jews out of Moscow.

Now, Ford is arguing, inflation under the Carter administration is out of control, that the arms race is more menacing than ever before, and that Carter's human rights policy has been a disaster.

The Republicans don't quite know what to do with this problem within their own party. For a while, they thought that the mood of the nation was conservative and that they could probably win with any candidate they put forward.

They bet on Reagan, but he lost in Iowa. They thought that Connally might succeed with his conservative and pugnacious themes, but that didn't work. That left them with Bush of Texas and Sen. Baker of Tennessee, but neither has shown signs of being able to defeat Carter. Accordingly, they're now thinking that maybe Ford might come to the rescue in the nominating convention in Detroit and in the November election against Carter.

All this has been sort of a surprise to Ford. He went around the country making speeches to Republican allies, because that's what he had always done, but not seriously thinking it would lead to anything else.

As a matter of fact, his family wondered why he was still working the old political chicken-circuit, and asked why he didn't stay home and look after his family.

The events of the last few months, however, have changed all this. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the capture of the American hostages in Iran have forced the Republicans, as they have the Democratic administration, to reappraise their policies.

On the Republican side, it has been realized that they can make a major argument against both Carter's domestic and foreign policy record, but that this argument is not being made by Reagan, Bush, Baker or any of the other Republican presidential candidates.

Accordingly, many of the Republican leaders are now going back to Ford, and to Henry Kissinger and the other members of the former Ford Cabinet in the hope of mounting a major attack on Carter during the coming months of the presidential campaign.

For a while, the Republicans thought that Sen. Kennedy would divide the Democrats and open the way to a Republican victory by any GOP candidate, but they are inclined to believe now that Kennedy is finished, and that their main hope lies in a Republican candidate who can expose what they regard as Carter's record of failure.

A few months ago, the Republicans thought Reagan might be the leader of such a Republican victory, and some of them still believe that Bush might do so, but increasingly, they are talking about Ford, and hoping that he may come forward as a compromise candidate who can unite the Republicans and carry the battle to the Democrats in November.

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Campaigns, Past and Present

On Letting Carter Get Away With It

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — I am getting a queasy feeling. It is the same feeling I had in 1972, when the incumbent president of the United States treated his reelection campaign as a matter too unimportant for his notice.

Richard Nixon had time to go to Peking and to Moscow that year, but he barely had time to campaign and no time at all to face his challenger in debate. In all of 1972, President Nixon held exactly seven press conferences.

When the 1972 campaign was over, those of us in the business of reporting politics were given unshirted hell — and deservedly so — by the press critics and by a good many concerned citizens, not all of whom were supporters of George McGovern by any means, about why we had let Nixon "get away" without defending his record or explaining his policies.

Our defense, such as it was, was that the press has no real power to compel a president to talk; that our work is to cover a campaign, not to stage it; and that if there is no real campaign because one of the participants is missing, we cannot synthesize one.

Duty to Democracy

All of which is true, but not a very satisfying response to those who said we did not do all that we could have done to make it uncomfortable for a president to defect on his duty to democracy.

Which brings us to the case of President Carter. Since the U.S. hostages were seized on Nov. 4, Carter has disappeared from the campaign stage and soared in the polls. Once again, the other day, he explained to a group of newspaper editors that "it would be better for me" not to make partisan appearances while the Iranian and Afghanistan situations remain in flux.

Better for him, but not necessarily better for the country. For there are real choices of policy to be debated in the Gulf region — as at home — and the president's insulation increasingly impedes that debate. He says national unity must be preserved. But increasingly, it is clear that it is Carter's interests — not the hostages' or the country's — that are being protected by his sequestered status.

Even if there were a plausible case for hiding from his challengers, what is Carter's case for hiding from the press? As this is written, he has not held a press conference for the reporters assigned to the White House since Nov. 28. He did go on "Meet the Press" on Jan. 20 — the day before the Iowa caucuses.

Sanctions on Iran

That appearance provides an example of what the country is being denied by Carter's fadeout. I asked the president, on that Sunday, whether the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, posing an increased Russian threat to Iran, would cause him to "accept a delay or postponement of the imposition of the economic sanctions against Iran" which he had requested the United Nations to vote a month earlier.

Carter did not hesitate or equivocate: "No," he said. "Those sanctions will be pursued by ourselves unilaterally and joined in by as many of our allies as will agree." Saying the support in the United Nations was "overwhelming," he reiterated, "I will not postpone the imposition of sanctions."

That produced very useful cancus-morning headlines of a president committed to the sternest action to free the hostages. But the sanctions are still not in effect.

On Tuesday, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said the delay was irrelevant, because "in practical effect, the sanctions are in place already." The freeze on Iranian assets in U.S. banks and other measures taken after the hostage seizure had brought trade with Iran to a halt, he pointed out.

But those measures were all taken before Carter, on Dec. 21, said "the foundation of civilized diplomacy . . . the integrity of international law, the credibility of the United Nations and the maintenance of peace in the region" all required that formal sanctions must be imposed. They were in place on Jan. 20, when Carter said, "I will not postpone the imposition of sanctions."

When Jody Powell was asked about the promised sanctions on Tuesday, he said, "There has been no change in our policy." But that can be true only if one supposes that when the president says he will do something, he means you to understand that he already did it.

There may be a good case for postponing sanctions or dropping them entirely, in view of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan and the new government in Tehran. But, if so, let the president say it — and explain it.

Let him explain, too, how he could say on Saturday that the United States will repel any effort by any outside force to gain control of the Gulf region "by any means necessary, including military force," and on Tuesday that "obviously, we don't intend, and never have claimed to have the ability unilaterally to defeat any threat to that region with ease."

Let him also explain why he is budgeting for a $40-billion tax increase this year, in the face of an expected recession.

Let him, in short, cast aside his protective cloak and face his duties as a politician seeking office in a democracy.

And, oh yes, let us be spared another round of questions on "how did you in the press let him get away with it?"

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Letters

Carter and Olympics

With reference to your editorial "Price of Disunity" (IHT, Jan. 24) and its complaint that "President Carter's reasonable stand on the Olympics met with tepid response," may I point out that it was precisely because this stand did not appear reasonable nor relevant to many of your friends that it met with such response.

The obvious difficulty of reconciling government interference with the original goal of the Olympics should have been a sufficient warning against taking the lead, at a high political level, in an initiative on which a wide consensus between allies would not easily be achieved and at a time when it could still appear as a substitute for more substantial decisions, like those announced since then, not least the unexpected and significant first step toward restoring the military draft.

Afghanistan having been in the present and past centuries one of Britain's vital borderlines, and at times one of the bloodiest, the British reaction could in no case be taken as indicative of other countries' attitude.

It seems to me, therefore, that your pessimistic assessment of allied unity in the future on matters of substance cannot be vindicated by this one issue of the Olympics; nor can the cause of allied unity be efficiently served, in an increasingly complex and diversified world, by your allies just toeing the line, set more or less suddenly by Washington.

Neither are they asked, as I am told, to do anything of that kind by any of those who have the responsibility of U.S. policy. If this is correct, why is it, then, that, again and again, voices in the U.S. press demand more from allied countries than their own government and show little appreciation of any contribution that is not exclusively on their own terms?

ROBERT LUC.

Paris.

The writer is a former French ambassador to Luxembourg.

Windfall Profits

I am concerned regarding your coverage, by reprinting editorials from The Washington Post, on the subject of windfall oil profits and taxes thereon. Because of your working arrangement with The Post, it's natural that they receive more ink than others on this subject. However, they do appear to be highly biased in favor of the windfall profits tax (or, put another way, highly biased against oil companies).

The Post and other "pro-windfall profits tax" writers generally choose to use selected or misunderstood data regarding energy company operations and/or profits to make their case, and ignore the industry's burning issue of creating sufficient capital which will enable them to go out and search for more oil and gas and alternate energy sources. Rather than being too high, energy company profits are not high enough.

JAMES MORGAN.

Paris.

Sporting Seagulls

A letter to The Times of London, brought recently to my attention, cites the peculiar incident in which a seagull was hit by a cricket ball during a Test Match and asks whether readers can advise him of the odds against this happening and the chance of the same seagull subsequently dropping a mullet on a golfer's head. It so happens that during my most recent visit to Stadium in New York, a seagull, narrowly missed by a towering to the outfield (struck, I believe, Mr. Edward Kranepool) moments later was seen to do what might be called a retort a visiting Australian cricketer whose name, by a well-nigh incredible coincidence, was Pike. I trust this will be of assistance.

REN DUQUE

Paris.

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he U.S.-Soviet Crisis in Asia: me See Start of Cold War II

inion, which was so uplifted only a few by the news that the Soviet Union in- withdraw its forces from Hungary, has ed corresponding shock and dismay at attack on the peoples and government w.

— PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, after the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956.

that it was with a heavy heart that I y followed the events in Czechoslovakia st several days. . . .It is a sad commen- communist mind that a sign of liberty lovakia is deemed a fundamental threat rity of the Soviet system.

— PRESIDENT JOHNSON, after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

now dawning on the world the magni- e action that the Soviets undertook in fghanistan. . . .This action has made a atic change in my own opinion of what s' ultimate goals are than anything e in the previous time I've been in off-

— PRESIDENT CARTER, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

By Hedrick Smith

IINGTON (NYT) — Each time Soviet nies have assaulted a weaker neighbor, presidents have reacted with dismay ge at the Kremlin's naked use of force. , hope against hope. the Americans ed to disbelieve the intelligence warn- olitical rumblings, urgent missions or troop movements, and have preferred e that Moscow would be restrained by rests or by a concern for the good f the world.

narrow circle of the Soviet Politburo, ed by a prying press, a contentious or other encumbrances of democracy, n secret and decided, according to the lus of power politics, to strike when it Soviet interests were at stake, no mat- the costs elsewhere. And the Russians er shrewdly judged in the past that West might react furiously in the short scow can repair East-West relations ants to in the long run.

e Soviet style, moreover, to move with tealth and to move massively for the ect, throwing adversaries on their heels recourse but to protest and accept the mpli. At home, the Soviet citizenry, fed and distorted versions of events by a ed press, has historically taken patriotic the power of the motherland.

t must be called imperialism is a vital of the rationale of the Soviet system," Ulam, the Harvard historian of Soviet olicy, has written. "Now that the unity orld Communist movement is irretriev- and the doctrine itself has become dis- or irrelevant insofar as the majority of ople is concerned, the regime strives to ate its viability and vitality through pansion."

Opportune Targets

es not imply a grand design for world but periodic, cold, hard decisions to n targets of opportunity to push out from the Russian heartland or to ex- Soviet reach as a global power — an trend since the mid-1970s.

ingly perhaps, since Afghanistan is emote, barren nation locked in the fastness of Central Asia without im- obvious strategic importance, there is arm in Washington over the Soviet in- Afghanistan by 85,000 troops than wo earlier invasions of Hungary and vakia.

od bath in Hungary and the more si- cation of Czechoslovakia grew out of ar division of Europe. The West vigor- ted to the Brezhnev Doctrine of 1968 w's assertion of the right of collective on by the Soviet camp in any Soviet here "the cause of socialism" faced of an ideological rollback. Nonethe- ith Hungary, the Western powers ac- ed Czechoslovakia as part of the Sovi- thin which Moscow would not permit aries of Communism to recede.

il Afghanistan, the Kremlin had not e Brezhnev Doctrine to the Third had relied on the proxy armies of and Cuba to advance its causes. In 8, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei seemed to underscore the point that Asia and the Middle East, Moscow's to send military aid and advisers but n troops. "Not one Soviet soldier with Ethiopia," he declared.

ere are Soviet riflemen, paratroopers, jets all over Afghanistan. For the first World War II, the Kremlin has thrust mies into a new strategic arena, out- tablished Soviet sphere of influence in urope. It has immediately and drasti- ased the jeopardy of Iran and Paki- awakened the fear that Moscow — nd more confident than in the 1950s — may now be prepared to employ a der strategy of force in the Middle

U.S. Consensus

a surprising consensus among gov- fficials and academic thinkers that the f Afghanistan represents what Zbig- zinski, President Carter's national se- visor, called "a qualitatively new step" rbing implications that reach far be- oviet effort to stamp out Islamic trib- n in Afghanistan and to protect its ernment in Kabul. Mr. Carter, with rbole, called this "the gravest risk to ce since World War II."

gives this such a shock effect," said Shulman, the State Department's chief Soviet policy, "is that it comes after f Soviet military buildup. What will e to do next with all that force?"

fghan rebels seek sanctuary in Paki- an, policy-makers ask, will Soviet ke those countries in frustration? If is to break up under the pressure of ebellions, will Moscow be tempted to chaos or to respond to the summons ranian Marxists to send troops into Iran? Is the Soviet leadership feeling so emboldened by strategic parity and conventional military superiority over the United States as to try to apply the Brezhnev Doctrine worldwide — to client states in Southeast Asia or the Horn of Africa? How safe is Yugoslavia after President Tito? Is the Afghanistan invasion merely intended to secure a new Soviet satellite or part of a broader strategy to capitalize on the regional instability gradually to push the West out of the Middle East?

Only since the Arab oil embargo of 1973 has U.S. public attention focused seriously on the strategic arc that lies at the soft underbelly of the Eurasian landmass. But long before the nuclear age or the discovery of oil in the Arabian Peninsula, geopoliticians postulated a struggle in this area, foreshadowing what may become a Soviet-American contest of power.

In 1904, the British geographer Sir Halford J. Mackinder wrote that whoever ruled Eastern Europe would command the world heartland and in turn the world island (Eurasia and Africa), and "who rules the world island commands the world."

Several years later, an American strategist, Nicholas J. Spykman, reformulated the logic of geopolitics this way: "Who controls the rimland [the peripheral areas of the Eurasian Continent] rules Eurasia; who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world."

By 1968, Mr. Brzezinski, then an academician, wrote in Encounter magazine that once the Soviet Union achieved nuclear parity with the United States, there would be, for the first time in history, "two overlapping global military powers." Once the Russians matched U.S. long-range air and sea-lift capabilities for projecting force into distant regions, he predicted, there would be growing "probabilities of a new type of confrontation — a direct one between U.S. and Soviet intervention forces."

As Soviet capabilities have indeed increased and as the fabric of detente has frayed, the Ford and Carter administrations have been troubled by several episodes of Soviet adventurism in the Third World.

In the years since Saigon fell and Hanoi conquered Laos, pro-Soviet groups have seized power in Angola, Ethiopia, Southern Yemen and Afghanistan, and Vietnam has marched into Cambodia to oust a pro-Chinese regime under the umbrella of a defense treaty with Moscow.

No Counteraction

Although there is no evidence that any Soviet master plan lies behind these events, power has a way of creating its own opportunities. The pattern of change suits Soviet strategic interests and Moscow has been quick to lend a hand. The Kremlin sent arms and transported 20,000 Cuban troops to help pro-Soviet forces in Angola beginning in 1975. Three years later, the Russians dispatched $1 billion in arms plus 20,000 more Cuban troops and 1,500 Soviet military advisers and technicians into Ethiopia, and lesser quantities of arms and advisers to Southern Yemen and to Afghanistan after ardently pro-Soviet Communists seized power in 1978.

Both U.S. government officials and academic analysts believe that Moscow was emboldened to invade Afganistan, in part, because the West — especially the United States — mounted no effective counteraction to these Soviet gains.

"We lured them on by reacting so feebly in Angola," contends Mr. Ulam of Harvard. "They were exploiting Western impotence and the backwash of Watergate."

"They have been edging toward the kind of power play that we see in Afghanistan," observes Seyom Brown of Brandeis University, a strategy analyst. "In areas of relatively marginal importance to the United States, they could see that the United States was not willing to risk a direct confrontation with them.

"In Afghanistan, they have upped the ante. But given the equalization of strategic power and capabilities, it was only a question of time before the Soviets would move in a more determined way to thrust out and challenge Western dominance in the rimland areas. In areas where the Soviets can pull off a fait accompli, they are increasingly tempted to do it. They could calculate that they'd move massively and we'd scream, but that we could do nothing about it."

Rival politicians have made fun of Mr. Carter's assertion that the Soviet invasion drastically altered his perception of the Kremlin. But his aides have been have been at pains to explain that it was the degree of Soviet deception that so chastened the president.

Although Malcolm Toon, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said he had regularly warned of the dangers of a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the White House contended that they were surprised by the Russians' particularly cynical way of going about it. They had staged an invasion on the pretext of an invitation from a government leader whom they promptly had executed. All this had occurred despite the hopes engendered by detente and in a nominally nonaligned state that had in fact had an ardently pro-Soviet government for nearly two years.

Realpolitik

From all accounts, including some from Moscow, the Kremlin was motivated purely by the cold calculations of Realpolitik. As an Islamic border state, backed against the formerly Islamic regions of Soviet Central Asia, Afghanistan has long been a neuralgic point for Russia's rulers. In the 19th century, the czars fenced with the British to make sure that Afghanistan would be a friendly buffer state. But what appears new is the Kremlin's current effort to incorporate Afghanistan as an outright satellite of Moscow.

A high-level Soviet military mission to Kabul this past fall apparently concluded that the Soviet-backed military campaign against the Islamic tribal insurrection was on the brink of an embarrassing defeat, barring massive Soviet intervention. According to U.S. specialists, the Soviet leaders feared that unless they acted forcibly, they would be faced with a hostile Islamic government in Kabul.

By Soviet reckoning, the Kremlin had little to lose by invading Afghanistan. Washington was handcuffed by the Iranian crisis and no longer offered the major attractions of detente. Relations with the United States had been souring steadily, and there were only dim prospects for ratification of the strategic-arms treaty. To the east, China was hostile, and in the west, the Europeans had just agreed to deploy more modern nuclear-armed missiles rather than grasp the Soviet carrot of regional arms talks. Better to take a quick gain by converting Afghanistan into a satellite than risk rebellion at the Soviet back door.

Moreover, the Russians have taken their measure of the fickleness of Western opinion. Three years after the Soviet invasion of Hungary, Premier Nikita Khrushchev was warmly received by President Eisenhower for his "spirit of Camp David" summit. A year or so after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Russians were on the road toward better relations with the United States.

Then, too, the climate at the pinnacle of Soviet power may have changed a bit this fall. Premier Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet leader who first advocated the benefits of East-West commerce, has been ill and out of action since mid-October and President Leonid Brezhnev, too, has been ailing.

Influence of Military

Some U.S. specialists have long believed that in periods of transition to new leadership — and they presume that the transition to the post-Brezhnev era is already under way — the influence of the Soviet military establishment increases. Moreover, the Soviet military and the KGB are generally reputed to have more influence in determining Moscow's policy moves in the Third World than Soviet diplomats discharging the duties of detente.

In addition, specialists have noted scattered signs that hard-line conservatives and skeptics of detente like Mikhail Suslov, the 77-year-old chief Communist Party ideologist, who has long been associated with Soviet military aggression, were somewhat ascendant this fall.

One school of analysts believes that the Kremlin has been deliberately exploiting turmoil in places like the Horn of Africa, Southern Yemen and Afghanistan to feed the turbulence in strategically vital countries like Iran, and to foment insecurity in pro-Western states like Saudi Arabi and Pakistan.

Another school takes a less sinister view: The Russians were sucked unexpectedly into Afghanistan by the original Marxist coup in April, 1978, and then, having given support to Kabul, had to protect their stake.

"We'll never know whether the invasion was triggered by internal Afghan reasons or by broader strategic designs," comments Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a ranking Soviet specialist for several U.S. administrations and a close associate of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. "But either way, there are broader consequences of having the Soviets in Afghanistan in force.


Keystone

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1968: Czechs and the Soviet troops.


Keystone

HUNGARY, 1956: Before Soviet forces invaded.

"You can't ignore that they now also have strong points in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa, and they still have influence in places like Syria and Libya. This begins to add up to pretty powerful pressures on that region. And one of the problems is that there's so little power around on our side to balance the Soviet threat."

Risk of a Vietnam

Comparisons to Vietnam seem almost inevitable. For Moscow, there is the risk that Soviet forces will become bogged down in a long and inconclusive conflict, proving not Soviet strength but its limitations.

The Kremlin evidently learned from the gradual U.S. escalation in Vietnam, however, and has moved rapidly to amass enough force to overwhelm resistance. Moreover, unlike Washington's policy-makers, the Russians have relatively short supply lines and no significant domestic political dissent to contend with, and they do not face a unified, well-organized insurrection formidably armed by outside powers, like the Viet Cong.

One potentially serious cost to Moscow's broader aims in the region is the alarm it has aroused among Islamic nations in the rimland. Some, like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudia Arabia, took prominent parts in the United Nations' diplomatic effort to condemn Moscow's power play. Others, like Egypt, Somalia and Oman, are more receptive to Western military links.

Even Iranian propagandists have mocked the Soviet Union as "a bloodthirsty imperialist" power. The Tehran government condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "a hostile act, not only against the people of that country but against all the Moslems of the world." The threat to Iran itself was underscored by the Soviet movement of half their invasion forces into southwest Afghanistan near the Iranian border.

On the other hand, there are signs that leaders in India, Pakistan, Iran and elsewhere in the rimland are sufficiently intimidated by the raw use of Soviet force that they dare not go too far in offending the Kremlin, especially until they see how vigorously the West will react.

The gravest risk for the Russians is that the Kremlin's gambit in Afghanistan has finally provoked Mr. Carter to play the chess of power politics. They have pushed Washington and Peking into further collaboration and may have galvanized the Western alliance into some new strategy of containment to protect its interests in the rimland.

Theory of Detente

As the West warmed its relations with the Kremlin in the early 1970s, the theory was that the attractions of detente would tame Soviet adventurism, give them a stake in the status quo and create, as Henry Kissinger used to say, "a calculus of risks and benefits that will induce the Soviet Union to behave."

The bargain President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger thought they had struck in Moscow in 1972 offered the Kremlin strategic parity codified in new arms agreements and far greater access to Western technology, in return for certain limits both on the 10-year Soviet strategic nuclear buildup and on Soviet poaching in the Third World at the West's expense.

The Americans considered it a major achievement to get Soviet signatures on a joint declaration of principles in Moscow asserting that "both sides recognize that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent" with the objectives of detente.

But although there had been a hiatus in global chess moves outside of Indochina, the Soviet leadership never agreed to forswear its support for "wars of national liberation" or the historical "process of socialist construction" around the world. Moscow had in mind two separate tracks — one for strategic accommodation between the superpowers on nuclear and bilateral issues, and the other for its own flexibility in pursuing targets of opportunity to expand Soviet power and influence in the Third World.

"Detente does not in the slightest abolish, and cannot abolish or alter, the laws of class struggle," Mr. Brezhnev told the 25th Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow in February, 1976. Brushing aside U.S. complaints about Soviet involvement in Angola, he declared: "Some bourgeois leaders affect surprise over the solidarity of Soviet Communists, the Soviet people, with the struggle of other peoples for freedom and progress. This is either outright naiveness or, more likely, a deliberate befuddling of minds. We make no secret of the fact that we see detente as the way to create more favorable conditions for peaceful socialist and communist construction."

Jewish Emigration

By then, not only had Mr. Nixon fallen but the original detente bargain had come apart. The U.S. offer of favorable trade and credit terms had by then been linked with a new issue — Soviet emigration policy for Jews and others — rather than with Soviet behavior in the Third World.

By blocking the trade agreement in December, 1974, Congress had infuriated the Kremlin and deprived two administrations of an American carrot to induce Moscow's good behavior in the Third World. Meanwhile, the Russians were steadily adding to their military power.

Mr. Carter sought to continue the basic Republican strategy toward the Russians, although he confused Moscow with policy zigzags — drastic new arms proposals, new coziness with China and attacks on human-rights violations in Moscow, coupled with the assertion that he had put aside the past American obsession with anti-communism. Some of Mr. Carter's own advisers argued that his ambivalence indirectly encouraged Soviet adventurism in the Third World.

After the pro-Soviet coups in Ethiopia, Southern Yemen and Afghanistan, he finally put Moscow on notice. "To the Soviet Union, detente seems to mean a continuing aggressive struggle for political advantage and increased influence in a variety of ways," he said at Annapolis, Md., on June 7, 1978. "A competition without restraint and without shared rules will escalate into graver tensions and our relationship as a whole will suffer.

"Our long-term objectives," he declared pointedly, "must be to convince the Soviet Union of the advantages of cooperation and of the cost of disruptive behavior."

Then, last fall, in one of his most costly mistakes with Moscow, Mr. Carter first declared that the presence of a newly discovered Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was "unacceptable," and three weeks later suddenly backed down and accepted the situation, although the Russians refused to budge. At roughly the same time, the administration was sending diplomatic warnings to Moscow about its concern over the growing Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. Possibly as a result of the Cuban affair, Moscow took these as hollow warnings.

Carter Measures

Now, shaken by the Soviet invasion, Mr. Carter has decided to apply the Annapolis strategy by putting a freeze on detente — bowing to political reality by shelving a Senate vote on his cherished arms treaty with Moscow, blocking $2 billion in grain shipments, halting sales of advanced technology, curbing diplomatic and other exchanges, reversing himself and coming out for military aid to Pakistan, and going yet further in courting cooperation with Peking. He and his aides coyly refused to say whether the United States would aid the Afghan rebels.

More broadly, looking back to President Truman's strategy of containment in reaction to Soviet threats to Greece and Turkey in 1947, Mr. Carter has sought to formulate a new Western strategy for the vulnerable rimland region in the 1980s.

Diplomatically, he has been pressing other Western leaders personally to join his campaign of economic sanctions against Moscow on grounds that no nation interested in peace can continue to do business with the superpower that baldly invaded Afghanistan. He would like to hold the Moscow Olympics hostage to Soviet withdrawal.

"If this is a new departure for the Russians and it works, then they're likely to build on it," said the State Department's Mr. Shulman. "What we have to do is impose as high a price as possible on this action, so they are not tempted to try it again."

Militarily, Washington has now permanently posted an aircraft-carrier task force in the Indian Ocean, persuaded the British to step up use of their joint naval base on Diego Garcia, and begun talks for possible military facilities in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt. U.S. Air Force electronic surveillance units have been holding joint maneuvers with the Egyptians near Luxor.

Even before the Soviet action, the chaos in Iran had prompted the White House to begin a multibillion-dollar effort to create a Rapid Deployment Force, primarily for crises in the rimland region. But it will be a few years in the making and in the meantime, Washington is in a poor position to oppose Soviet armies militarily in Iran or Pakistan.

Some U.S. officials conceive of a new pro-Western alliance in that part of the world, but Mr. Carter prefers to work bilaterally with the countries of the region, letting the nonaligned, the oil producers and the Islamic powers take their own initiatives and offering them U.S. support.

But in spite of these trends, the Russians have pressed on with their Afghan campaign, undeterred. Washington thinks they miscalculated the intensity of world reaction, as reflected in the overwhelming 104-18 vote against Moscow at the UN. But scornfully, the Kremlin has brushed aside the U.S.-inspired reprisals. Mr. Brezhnev charged that the Americans were poisoning the world atmosphere and predicted the Carter strategy would "boomerang."

The outlook is grim, grimmer than after the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The White House now talks of Soviet-American relations as being in a "deep freeze," as entering what some aides call "Cold War II." Now, disenchanted, both East and West have vented the accumulated frustrations of detente, and it will take time to thaw the frigid atmosphere of confrontation and mistrust. There is little hope for any significant upturn in Soviet-U.S. relations before the next American presidential inauguration, and it may be considerably longer in coming.

For all practical purposes, SALT-2 is dead for this Congress, and perhaps for good. The arms race is headed for a quickening spiral on both sides. Mr. Carter has vowed to stick to his campaign of economic sanctions, gloomily forecasting that "under even the best of circumstances, normal trade will not soon be resumed with the Soviet Union." And, coming as Moscow prepares its 1981-85 five-year plan, the trade embargo is likely to increase the hard-line impulse in the Kremlin toward economic nationalism and autarchy, just as a new Soviet leadership is reaching for supreme power.

Nuclear prudence seems to preclude a major war. But the superpowers, both feeling challenged, are probing each other on new and untested terrain and that has heightened the risk that they will skid suddenly toward the brink of an imintended clash somewhere in the arc of crisis.

Drawing the Line

There are no illusions in Washington about the administration's ability to force a quick Soviet pullout from Afghanistan, but there is an anxious determination to draw the line there. Most U.S. officials seriously doubt that the Kremlin would send troops into Yugoslavia or Romania. Their real worry is the rimland region, which seems destined for instability, local wars and political upheavals for years to come — an inviting target for Soviet power plays.

If central authority in Iran crumbles, that nation could disintegrate. Pakistan is weak and vulnerable to attack and subversion. South Korea is going through a shaky period. The Southeast Asian conflict could burst beyond Cambodia into Thailand. Practically any of those events could draw in one or both of the superpowers.

For U.S. policy, the Soviet invasion has been a seismic event. It has accelerated the about-face in foreign policy that had already begun under the pressure of events in Iran; it has sealed the end of the post-Vietnam era of hesitant isolationism. With the same born-again abruptness of his Cabinet shakeup last July, Jimmy Carter the diplomatic moralist has become Jimmy Carter the practitioner of power politics, and has carried the sentiments of the country with him.

Unintentionally, the Russians have given him a political boost, providing yet another diversion from the seemingly intractable domestic problems of inflation and energy. By keeping Mr. Carter at his command post in the Oval Office, the Kremlin has enhanced his chances for re-election.

Wary and Uncertain

But troubles lie ahead for the president. Countries like Pakistan are still wary of the sudden lurches of his foreign policy, privately uncertain about the durability of his intentions or his embrace, worried about whether they will be caught by some future reversal of policy. Other Islamic nations hesitate to draw too close to Washington because of objections to its policy toward Israel.

More significantly, as one expert put it, "the Western powers don't have any stomach for a long period of tensions with the Russians" and could eventually leave Mr. Carter out on a limb. The Japanese do not want to give up trade, the Germans have special worries about Berlin and the French are concerned about reviving the opposition alliance of the left. And Mr. Carter has heightened their reluctance to engage in economic warfare by pressing them to invoke sanctions against Iran as well as the Soviet Union. In short, the economic freeze will be hard to sustain and it risks opening political divisions within the alliance.

Fundamentally, the U.S. administration needs to convince both allies and adversaries that it is not engaged in hasty, election-year gimmickry but in a patient, well-thought-out strategy to deter the Russians without provoking them, to remove Soviet uncertainty about which specific areas the United States firmly intends to protect and to alleviate what former Secretary of State Dean Acheson used to call "situations of weakness" around the Soviet Union.

"Every time one of these situations exists," observed Acheson, "it is an invitation to the Soviet government to fish in troubled waters. To ask them not to fish, and to say that we will have an agreement that you don't fish, is like trying to deal with a force of nature. Therefore, we go to work to change these situations of weakness so that they won't create the opportunities for fishing."


United Press International

AFGHANISTAN, 1980: A Soviet armored column arrives in Kabul last Wednesday.

Around the Galleries

Felicien Rops and the Ironic Fascination With Eros

Paris

Felicien Rops, Centre Culturel de la Communaute Francaise de Belgique, 7 Rue de Venise, Paris 4, to March 2.

Felicien Rops (1833-1898) was one of the outstanding draftsmen, engravers and illustrators of the 19th century. He was admired by Baudelaire, Gustave Moreau, Puvis de Chavannes, Huysmans, Barbey d'Aurevilly and the ineffable Sar Peladan, both for his style and for his subject matter. Rops' theme is predominantly erotic, and reflects the ubiquitous 19th-century identification of sin and sex. This being established, Rops is in favor of sin, or to be more accurate, he is full of an ironical fascination for the ascendency of eros and shows his subject bound in a macabre intimacy to both death and the devil. His devils have all the proper attributes of the petit-bourgeois demon: the leer, the horns, the peaked eyebrows and the pointed ears. His skeletons are roguish and coquette, his women blunt featured and sensual. Yet somehow, working with these basic cliches, Rops succeeds in bringing things off by sheer force of talent. Aside from its artistic quality, his work is an exceptional document of the fantasies of his age.

* * *

Villegle, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Feb. 23.

Jacques Mahe de la Villegle started taking an interest in posters in 1949. Here were large areas of colored paper, pasted up on hoardings one on top of the other until the layers had the thickness of a writing pad. These he would rip off the walls and take home and there select those portions which, having been torn by passers-by, struck him as visually interesting. Villegle has expanded at some length on the significance of his venture (with reference, somewhat foreseeably, to Marcel Duchamp) but what is peculiar to his work, and foreign to Duchamp, is its aesthetic quality, which takes precedence over the accidental. These torn posters are Abstract Expressionist works of the street, and Villegle, intentionally or not, incites the viewer to open his eyes in the streets too, just as does Leonardo's suggestion that spots on



Rops sketch at Paris show.

the wall could be taken for more than mere spots. What Villegle has done is within the reach of anyone capable of walking into an art gallery and deciding which painting he prefers. It is the perfect democratization of art, although if everyone did it the whole thing would become portentous and dreary. That is reason enough to leave that resource to Villegle, who has had the wit to see through one of the many disguises of beauty.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Minimal Art in America from 1965 to 1974, Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, Rome; Donald Judd, to Feb. 10; Robert Morris, Feb. 12 to March 2.

This series of exhibitions presents works collected by Count Giuseppe Panza di Biumo, one of Italy's most assiduous sponsors of contemporary art. Carl Andre, with whom the series began, and Judd and Morris work with industrial materials on purpose, ordering units to be made mechanically in factories for them, and then displaying them in mute repeats. Each element of a piece is the same, a primary shape, silent and neat. Nothing is supposed to be seductive — in other words, beautiful, as in other art. But neither is it useful. Its uselessness and austerity is its attraction, particularly in the works of Morris, which with an almost Egyptian grandeur, bring out great spatial resonance.

Minimal art, however monumental, does not tax the mind. For a moment it makes something positive that is not there, the lack of the emperor's clothes is its very beauty.

* * *

Hundertwasser, Ente Premi Roma, Palazzo Barberini, Via Quattro Fontane 13, Rome, to Feb. 29

"Every time I use a watercloset, I have the same sense of guilt I have when I use an airplane or drive a car . . . Only if you love a tree like yourself can you survive," declares the Austrian artist, a consistent conservationist.

As a painter he is too consistent. Once academic — as early work here shows — one day he came upon Gustav Klimt's paintings, and struck by the oriental feeling of the mosaic pattern with which his fellow Viennese ornamented the clothes of his figures, he used this device in his own work, but as the sole subject matter. He has repeated this obsessively ever since, not particularly elaborating on it, producing hundreds of sweetly decorative meanderings. Alas, most countries do not choose their official art well. Hundertwasser, ingratiating and sentimental in his work and mildly titillating in his middle-class sensibilities, is Austria's official export, and this package of paintings, prints and models of housing has been traveling the world since 1976.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Brussels

Galerie Krugier chez Isy Brachot, Galerie Isy Brachot, 92a Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Feb. 9.

The Galerie Isy Brachot offers hospitality to the Galerie Krugier from Geneva in a private cultural exchange and the Brussels public gets a glimpse of an eclectic collection. Drawings by Ingres, Matisse and Balthus hang in a row; a large Fuseli painting with the rolling eyes and encroaching darkness of his own brand of melodrama separates a peaceable Chirico and a Magritte; Henri Rousseau's unusually sophisticated painting of a red-roofed working mill and busy millstream is mounted alongside a rather sketchy Munch of a couple in a landscape. An interesting revelation is a young Czech artist, Theimer, whose sculpture-constructions incorporating painted scenes have verve and a nonchalant fantasy. So have the more familiar creations of Belgian Marien, shown here in his neatly Mondrian-patterned painted board with a wooden spoon, tiny artist's palette, pencil, triangle, clothes peg, affixed as delicately as if they had grown there and painted over to merge with the geometric design.

* * *

Bozzolini, Galerie Armorial, Place du Grand Sablon, Brussels, to Feb. 13.

Bozzolini's geometry is real. Patterns of spinning discs, taut lines narrowed to piercing points, wide and bright paths driving parallel across a canvas have something in common with Dewasne, but Bozzolini's palette is more alluring. An artist of the '40s and '50s in Paris, he has continued to juggle with abstract geometric configurations, aiming for continual dynamic movement, using his feel for color harmony to whittle down the hard edge.

—RONA DOBSON

London

Mercury Workshop, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to Feb. 16.

Seventeen gallery artists and associates, painters and sculptors all, have been persuaded to treat a functional object as a painting or a sculpture. The resulting objects with related pure paintings and sculptures can be seen in this delightful show, which includes cupboards, lamps, a child's bed, chests, chairs, boxes, a rocker, and a sundial with roller-skater marker. Among my favorite pieces are the child's bed by Patricia Faulkner, a nest of drawers in the form of a baroque head by David Michie, and a corner cupboard with hurrying nude on the door and a cocktail bar within by David Remfry.

* * *

Tai Jung Um, Judy Ling Wong, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, London W1, to Feb 16.

The 15th-century Korean poet Chong Kuk In ends his "Spring Hymn" with the question: "Now what say you, friends, to a joy that may last an hundred years?" Contemporary Korean sculptor Tai Jung Um reflects the joyful unity of man and nature in his organic forms in welded copperplate, which have an enduring serenity about them. Another kind of serenity is to be found in the complementary exhibition of paintings and drawings of the nude by Judy Ling Wong.

* * *

Drawings From Polish Collections, Heim Gallery, 59 Jermyn Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Feb 26.

This show of 100 master drawings from Polish museums and libraries is worth a visit alone for eight works by Rembrandt. When one adds that there are major drawings by Parmigianino, Rubens, by both Guercino and the Carracci, by Greuze, Fragonard, Robert, Savery and Durer, as well as by lesser masters such as Schinkel, Kamsetzer, Cassas, Spranger and Cignani, it is clear that this is a show to be visited not just once.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE



Study for "Crowning of the Virgin" by Jacob Jordaens.

Modern Dance

Wide Range Is Offered Under London Umbrella

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Dance Umbrella is a kind of trade fair with public audiences. It brings together, in London locations not too far from the center, an assortment of small groups on the British dance scene, some of the newer aspects of modern dance from the United States, and this time visiting dancers from Canada and the Netherlands as well.

Beginning last week and running through March 2 there is a performance of one or another solo dancer or group most nights, sometimes two, and younger audiences in particular flock to them. One advantage of the scheme, which is funded by the British Arts Council, the Anglo-American Contemporary Dance Foundation, and other civic and commercial sponsors, is to provide a showcase in the capital for new creative and performing talent at a solid professional level. In the last six nights out of seven there have been a couple of the most exhilarating dance programs to come along this season, and one or two others tedious in the extreme, though others have delighted in them.

There is no guarantee that everybody will like everything. But most of the programs are an open invitation to audiences to stretch their eyes, and whether they find the result to their liking is up to them. As an example, the U.S. dancers David Gordon and Valda Setterfield explore the space on, over, under, behind and around a couple of folding chairs with what I can only call infantile curiosity and correspondingly infantile persistence.

Another talent to profit from Dance Umbrella is Ingegerd Lonnroth, Swedish by birth and British by marriage, who has been co-director of the Junction Dance Company here, an offshoot from the London School of Contemporary Dance. She works mainly in Graham-derived technique and plotless forms but with strong poetic associations, sometimes literary, as in "Tiger Soul," which stems from the verse of Borges, and sometimes visual, as in the close-knit "Helix." Both numbers profit from music especially composed by Australian Barrington Pheloung, now musical adviser to the London Contemporary Dance Theater.

Other programs so far have been given by New York's Steve Paxton with his "contact improvisation" technique and the versatile musician David Moss, and The Maas Movers, the first all-black dance company in Britain, directed by Evrol Puckerin.

Other participants in February include a group of Royal Ballet dancers for the first time with their own choreography, up and coming British choreographer Richard Alston and group, Rosalind Newman, Simone Forti and Kathryn Posin with Michael Kane from the United States, and the Danny Grossmann Company from Canada. Dance Umbrella throws a wide shadow.

St. Mark's Horse in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI) — One of the four gilded bronze horses from the facade of Venice's St. Mark's cathedral went on display Thursday at the Metropolitan Museum. The exhibition of the celebrated horse, believed to have been cast in Greece some 2,400 years ago, was made possible by the removal of all four bronzes from the cathedral to preserve them from the ravages of industrial pollution.

The Art Market

Some Irrational Bidding At a Luxury Jumble Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb.1 (IHT) — The Western economy may function as a unit with large companies holding to similar procedures while competing with each other, but not so the art market: The contrast between London and Paris is as strong as ever.

Last Monday at Drouot prospective buyers interested in, say, drawings and paintings had to dash into no less than half a dozen rooms. In each, the number of paintings and drawings, thrown in with objects and furniture, ranged from a handful to more than a hundred. Not one auction was exclusively devoted to drawings. Sometimes you had to guess they were there.

The peak of incongruity was reached the rooms where Jean-Alain Labat, a dynamic young auctioneer, was conducting a sale of works of art partly from the estate of a deceased nobleman. Some were of outstanding quality. A major preparatory study by Flemish master Jacob Jordaens, a beautiful early 19th-century clock with a remarkable mechanism signed by astronomer and clockmaker Antide Janvier, and a mahogany travel case with 75 fitted pieces of silver gilt struck with the mark of silversmith Martin Nicolas Biennais, who worked for Napoleon I, were all museum items. Alas, they just don't fall under the same heading: This was a super-luxurious jumble sale.

On the catalog cover, which was untitled and only carried the name of Labat, there was nothing to tell you that inside you might find a Jordaens, a Parmigianino or two Lancret studies of great quality. The catalog had come out only two weeks before the auction and thanks to diligent dispatching had apparently missed most foreign buyers.

Home Market

On the other hand, Labat had worked hard on the home market and had roped in six experts from various fields. Last but not least, he had a fluke: Two sections of the family inheriting the nobleman's estate had been wrangling over the legacy. Indeed, they had gone to court over it and a mandatory auction sale was ordered as a result. Some of the family members sat in the front rows, determined to get a bit of their own back.

This felicitous background helped but it also resulted in the kind of utterly erratic price pattern that would be unthinkable in London or New York. A charming study of a woman in sepia wash by a 18th-century draftsman opened the proceedings and sold for an inexpensive 464 francs. This was followed by a slightly naive and chimsy view of a French chateau in gouache signed by one Badinier, said to be an early 19th-century architect. It was worth, at best, 50 percent more than the previous item. It zoomed nonetheless to 10,305 francs.

Such artificial variations have a destabilizing effect on the market.

A fine cabaret scene in sepia wash by Izaack van Ostade, made only 14,675 francs. The superb "Virgin and Child" by Parmigianino was hardly overpriced at 8,6[illegible] francs, a third to a fourth of what one might expect in London. Even the two Lancret studies of musicians were reasonable at 34,6[illegible] francs a pair.

A good price was the 255,2[illegible] francs given for the Jordaens study in pen and wash for the "Crowning of the Virgin." Even that is debatable: Specialists call it a key piece to the work of the artist of "unusual Rubensian quality" as one of them put it. Sure enough, the Louvre Museum pre-empted it.

True, other works from the estate sold well — the Janvier clock mounting to 240,570 francs and the travel case with Biennais' silver gilt to a record 462,000 francs. But in terms of an overall market policy the handful of masterpieces included in that sale were squandered with their publicity value virtually ignored.

Lackluster Outcome

As for the other Drouot sales including drawings on that day, the outcome was lackluster.

Jean-Claude Robert, who has a knack for nosing out interesting artists of the 19th and 20th centuries was trying his luck with a sale of graphics and drawings in which there were 84 works by Camille Bellanger (1853-1923).

Bellanger is one of the most interesting painters of the academic school. A pupil of Cabanel and Bouguereau at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts who was awarded a Prix de Rome in 1875, Bellanger was never conventional. This may be due to the fact that he was highly precocious and virtually an accomplished draftsman by the time he joined the Beaux-Arts. His most important contribution lies in a little known aspect of his work that was well represented in the sale — his studies of rural France with its countryside lanes, its farmsteads and peasant women engaged in occupations that no longer exist. These generally sold under 200 francs a piece.

As the auctioneer himself kept pointing out, they would be worth a lot more on the U.S. market, particularly the sketches marked with the artist's studio stamp, showing the painter had kept them for himself to his last day. But few Americans would have heard of a sale so discreetly advertised and modestly accompanied by a mimeographed checklist with five-word entries.

The worst of all is that considered individually the two sales could not fare much better. Both Labat and Robert work hard and do their best to drum up the sale.

What is basically wrong is the system in which 70 auctioneers, out of which 15 may be considered active, prefer to hold their private sales instead of pooling their resources. The current discussions concerning the statutory laws governing French auctions are no doubt useful, but they simply miss the heart of the matter.

Photography Scene

By C.G. Cupic

Diane Arbus, Pompidou Center, Paris 4, to March 26.

The recent aquisition of 30 pictures by U.S. photographer Diane Arbus by the Pompidou Center offers a view on this extraordinary artist, but unfortunately the organizers have poorly exploited the exhibit by placing it in a badly lit, far-off corner of the museum's fourth floor. Arbus, with her uncompromising portraits, advanced photography farther than any other photographer in the '60s. Her portraits of social, physical, psychological and moral "freaks" are more than a documentary achievement. She has succeeded in picturing hopelessness without going to the poor corners of the globe, without going to war to capture death, without concentrating on starving children or on the agonies of illness or old age. Instead, she found hopelessness in her neighbors, city and country. While the pictures also lack humor, they are full of life, but a life of struggle and bad luck. The picture of the child with a toy grenade in New York's Central Park is one of the best examples of Arbus' expressionism where the unconscious horror of the facial expression is multiplied by the spastic movement of the hands which sharply contrasts with the sunny garden and its casual strollers in the background.

* * *

Louis-Amedee Mante and Edmond Goldschmidt, Galerie Ufficio dell'arte, 44 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Feb 20.

A fascinating exhibiton of what may be the earliest color photographs. Goldschmidt as a photographer and Mante, his father-in-law, as an inventor and laboratory technician, produced a beautiful collection of turn-of-the-century photographs. The collection, hidden because of its daring permissiveness for the time, was only recently discovered by Mante's grandaughter. The nudes, taken in richly painted decorum reminiscent of ancient Greek, Roman and Egyptian times, are interesting aesthetically and important as a document. Made for personal satisfaction they go to the limits of what was morally acceptable at the time and demonstrate the rationales used to portray the human body.

The exhibition and the book published from the negatives are also important as a starting point in the research of the origins of color photography. The Lumiere Brothers started commercial exploitation of their color process in 1910, while Mante did his first color photographs well before 1900.

* * *

Alen MacWeeney and Claude Alexandre, Galerie Agathe Gaillard, Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to Feb. 23.

MacWeeney takes pictures of itinerants in his native Ireland and as long as he limits his interest to people his purpose is achieved. When he mixes them with pictures of scenery he unbalances his exhibition. His gypsies are strong as they convey their life perfectly. With Claude Alexandre, it is unfortunate that her studies of nudes are always portrayed in a homosexual context. She rarely succeeds in separating the context from visual expression, but when she does she reaches the top. Her portrait of writer Cavanna is unhappily a perfect example of that method. Other of her pictures are well composed and well executed.

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Friday, March 21
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Thursday, March 27
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Furniture, Silver, Paintings and Decorative Objects
Tuesday, April 8
Furniture, Silver, Paintings and Decorative Objects
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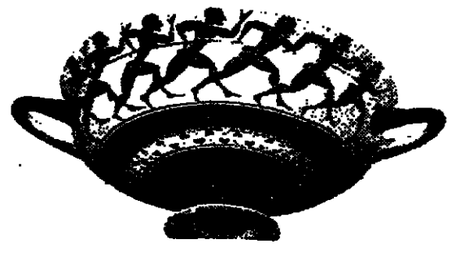
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Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, February 2-3, 1980

...old Rebounds $40 to $683.50

...ON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — ...came under selling pressure ...d the dollar was firm while ...bounded to $683.50 an ...p $40 from yesterday.
...ping some of the ground ...er in the week, gold opened ...idle level of $667 an ounce, ...a late level yesterday of ...It gained even further to ...the morning fixing and ...at the afternoon fixing. ...e end of European trading, ...quoted at $681 bid, $686 ...p from $641.00-$646 yester-

Zurich bullion dealers said the market continued to pass through a phase of consolidation. Trading was relatively calm and volume was at a low ebb, they said.

With the market lacking fresh impetus, the speculative frenzy has left and the Arabs are tracing further political developments after "having absorbed a certain quantity" of gold, one dealer said. Industrial demand remains modest, he added.

In Washington, meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said during congressional testimony that the Treasury certainly ought to examine a plan to mint a limited number of gold coins. But he added said it would take some time before a decision could be made.

Sterling was hurt by concern over the economic implications of a court ruling that paves the way for legally expanding Britain's nationwide steel strike. Moreover, one dealer said the pound could lose further ground once the market has had more time to assess the ruling.

Dollar Firm

Sterling opened at $2.2735, up from its late level yesterday of $2.2672. Later, however, it dropped when the House of Lord's, effectively the nation's highest court, overturned an appeals court ruling that had prohibited the steel unions' from picketing private steel firms in their pay dispute with the state-owned British Steel Corp.

By late afternoon, the pound had slipped to $2.27, but was beginning to show signs of firming.

The dollar had a fairly firm undertone despite its overall mixed performance. The Swiss National Bank and the Bundesbank stepped into the market in large amounts during hectic morning trading to stem the swift rise of the dollar, Zurich dealers reported. The dollar traded as high as 1.6390-.6405 Swiss francs in early trading there. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar hit a high of 1.7455-60 DM.

After the apparent intervention, however, the dollar slipped back in late trading to 1.7435 DM in London, little unchanged from yesterday, and was off against the Swiss franc at 1.6332 francs compared with 1.6342 late yesterday.

The dollar gained somewhat against the French franc, rising to 4.0840 francs from 4.0782.

News and Notes

...leposits with a potential ca... to produce 21,000 barrels a ...ere found by a group of 12 Japanese and Dutch oil ...mies in an area offshore In...ia, C. Itoh & Co. says. ...any officials say the group, ...y Natomas International ..., of the United States, has prospecting a concession under the production-shar... agreement with Pertamina, ...esia's state-run oil compa...pan Low Sulfur Oil Co., C. ... subsidiary, has about a 4... ...st interest in the concession and Natomas holds more ...50-percent of the conces... the officials say. They iden... the Dutch firm as Sunda ... NV, of the Netherlands. ...our test drillings about 60 ...northeast of Jakarta flowed ...,000 barrels a day, C. Itoh ... The companies began com...al production of crude oil ... a nearby site in 1971 at the ...of 80,000 barrels daily, about ...rcent of which is shipped to ..., Itoh adds.

* * *

...SF, the West German chem... group that is Europe's largest ...cs manufacturer, has sold its ...rcent share of Roehm ...H to Chemische Werke ...s AG, a unit of the Veba en... and petrochemicals group, ...n undisclosed sum effective ...1. BASF acquired the share ...ehm, a family owned plas... and pharmaceutical company ... 1979 sales of 1 billion ...sche marks, in 1970. BASF ... it is divesting itself of the ...ng because the company ...d that a majority stake in ...m would be vetoed by the ...t German Cartel Office as ...g BASF an excessive share ...e plastics market.

* * *

...neral Electric Co. of Britain ... it is formulating a proposal ...equiring the electronics firm, ...a Ltd., which already has ...d in principle to an acquisi... bid from Racal Electronics ... GEC, which is not related to ...U.S. company General Elec... ...says an announcement of the ... of the offer will be made as ...as possible. On Jan. 25, Dec... ...d Racal had made an agreed ...or Decca of five Racal ordi... shares for every three Decca ...ary and three Racal ordi... for every two Decca "A" ...s. The offer valued Decca's ... capital at £64.7 million.

* * *

...offs among U.S. auto pro... ...s will increase 9 percent ... week, largely because of a ... at Budd Co., a major Ford ...r supplier. The five U.S. ...cers scheduled layoffs of ... than 185,000 production ...oyees, up from about ...0 this week, according to ...any announcements. Of the ... 152,300 will be on indefi... nite furlough — without a recall date, compared with 149,600 this week.

* * *

Montedison expects to report a much lower deficit for 1979 in spite of continuing losses by its fibers subsidiary, Montefibre, company sources say. In 1978, Montedison had a net loss of 256 billion lire (about $317 million). The lower deficit is partly due to an improvement in most other industrial sectors, the sources say. Group sales rose by 20 percent in volume and 29 percent in value in 1979, to 6.68 trillion lire, they add. Despite continuing oil price rises and the prospect that the chemical industry as a whole may not enjoy as favorable a year in 1980 as in 1979, Montedison is pursuing its plan for restoring the group to financial balance, the sources say. The company hopes to get government approval soon for a rescue plan for Montefibre, with the backing of a banking consortium led by Mediobanca (IHT, Jan. 24), they add. Meanwhile, Montedison is continuing negotiations with a still-unidentified foreign company that may agree to take a shareholding in Montedison's capital, the sources say.

* * *

Chrysler Corp.'s union workers have overwhelmingly approved a renegotiated contract providing $446 million in government-mandated concessions for the troubled company, the United Auto Workers says. The concessions by the union were required by Congress as part of a $3.5-billion Chrysler rescue package approved last year.

* * *

Japan has officially informed Iran that work on a $3.5-billion petrochemical complex in southern Iran, delayed over a year by internal turmoil, will resume within a few days, Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar says. Reuters reports from Tehran that the official Pars News Agency said that the Japanese ambassador there had telephoned him to ask for official announcement of the resumption of work on the complex. A Japanese consortium led by Mitsui industrial group has a 50-percent stake in the project.

* * *

Westinghouse Electric has reached agreement with ASEA-ATOM of Sweden to exchange nuclear-fuel technology, the U.S. company says. Under terms of the pact, the Swedish firm will provide Westinghouse with design and production technology for fabrication of boiling-water reactor fuel assemblies. The Pittsburgh firm will give ASEA-ATOM similar information on pressurized-water reactor fuel. Westinghouse says the potential worldwide market for the two types of fuel is great.



Charles de Croisset



Robert Kock

People in Business

Credit Commercial de France has appointed Inspecteur des Finances **Charles de Croisset** secretary general.

* * *

Robert Kock, vice president of Goldman Sachs International in London, has been named managing director of Smith Barney, Harris Upham International with responsibility for its investment banking and markets activities centered in Europe, succeeding **Edward Miller** who has been named president of Smith Barney International.

* * *

Alfred Vinton Jr. has been named vice president and general manager of Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York in London, succeeding **John Lapsley** who returns to New York as the personnel liaison officer of the bank's Trust and Investment Division. Mr. Vinton is currently the general manager of the Saudi International Bank in London. Morgan Guaranty Senior Vice President **Neil Chrisman** has been appointed the bank's area manager responsible for banking activities in the British Isles and Scandinavia.

* * *

Robert Firmenich, chairman of Firmenich SA, Geneva, has been named chairman of the board of J.P. Morgan (Suisse). **Georges de Montebello**, general manager of Morgan Guaranty Investment Ser-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

An Economic News Analysis

U.S. Steel Sector's Self-Inflicted Wounds

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — In the fall of 1977, when the U.S. steel industry was in a severe recession, top steel executives and the industry's trade association made a big push in Washington for government aid. At that time, they had behind them a powerful coalition of Congressmen, the United Steelworkers of America, workers who had lost their jobs and a substantial segment of public opinion.

By all accounts, their drum-beating paid off handsomely. President Carter and top Treasury officials formulated a system to protect the industry from imports and a program of loan guarantees of up to $550 million to help some of the weaker companies obtain low-cost loans to upgrade their plants.

The last two years have seen a strong recovery in the demand for steel, price increases — facilitated in part by protection from imports — and a return to profitability for most steelmakers. In public, top steel executives continued to grumble, but in private they acknowledged that they had scored a major victory in Washington.

Now the steel people are back again. With demand for steel again dropping after last year's strong first half, such leading steel executives as David Roderick, chairman of United States Steel (which this week reported the largest quarterly loss in American business history), and Lewis Foy, chairman of Bethlehem Steel, the nation's second-largest producer, are knocking again on Washington's door.

They are contending that the industry needs still more help, in the form of protection from imports, tax relief and price increases to generate the money to expand and to meet steel needs of the future. And they are threatening that, if the industry does not get what it wants, they will file antidumping suits. If they do, that step could upset the informal network of controls and quotas that the governments of the major steel-producing nations have worked out to give their troubled steel industries a chance to recover.

The executives are armed with a position paper prepared by the staff of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the industry's trade association and lobbying arm.

A Familiar Litany

The litany is familiar. The blame for the industry's troubles falls on outside forces such as imports and interference by the Environmental Protection Agency. No fault is found with the policies that top steel management followed and the decisions that it made. They are accorded no responsibility for the industry's relatively low profitability compared with that of other industries.

Yet, in the last three years, it has become increasingly hard to deny that the steel industry itself has contributed to its present state.

Many major companies, for instance, miscalculated in the early 1970's and embarked on a major expansion and upgrading of plants. Thus they were spending heavily when demand fell severely and stayed depressed for years. Some prominent steel companies, slow to react, continued to spend and thus put a severe squeeze on their own balance sheets.

With most of the new facilities now in place, most of the major steel companies were able to wind down their capital spending and earn high profits for a time.

In contrast to 1977, most of the major companies — including National, Inland, Republic, and Armco — are now in a much stronger position to weather a downturn. Even Bethlehem Steel, which went through severe cutbacks and losses in 1977, earned $275.7 million in 1979, the second best year in its history.

Although top executives still complain about the trigger-price mechanism introduced by the Treasury Department in the spring of 1978, that system cut imports 17 percent last year from the 1978 level. In addition, the percentage of total shipments that imports took dropped to 15.2 percent last year from 18.7 percent in 1978 and 17.3 percent in 1977.

In so many words, the trigger-price system, which provides that steel cannot be imported below certain prices without risking a Treasury Department investigation to determine whether it is being dumped (sold below cost), has protected the domestic industry from

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

EEC to Consider Response To Imports of U.S. Fibers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community's Council of Foreign Ministers, which will met in Brussels early next week, will again consider what action the EEC might take to restrict imports of U.S. synthetic fibers. But the outcome of this review is apparently in doubt.

U.S. trade-policy officials anticipate that some decision might be reached, since the council had deferred action at a meeting in December. But diplomatic sources said yesterday that the decisions might be postponed again.

U.S. exports of synthetic fibers produced from petrochemical feedstocks amounted to about $150 million to EEC countries in 1979, while EEC imports of these fibers from all foreign suppliers amounted to about $450 million last year.

The EEC, at the urging of British, Italian and other EEC synthetic-fiber producer groups, has threatened to impose penalty duties on the synthetic-fiber imports from the United States, contending that U.S. manufacturers have benefited from indirect U.S. government subsidies in the form of lower natural gas prices, and have been selling the synthetic fibers in Western European countries at unfairly low prices.

The U.S. government position is that the complaints of European fiber producers, mainly in Britain, are without merit and that U.S. exports sell for less in Western Europe than what the European manmade-fiber producers charge because of other comparative economic advantages of the U.S. industry.

The U.S. has made it clear to the EEC that if the Council of Ministers imposes additional import duties on U.S. synthetic-fiber exports, then Washington will expect substantial "compensation" in the form of other trade concessions or perhaps might be forced to take "retaliatory" action against EEC exports of various products to the U.S.

While the EEC ministers might be inclined to get this problem off their backs by allowing Britain and perhaps Italy to act on their own to curb their imports of U.S.-produced synthetic fibers, EEC sources in Washington strongly doubt that the nine-nation EEC, after struggling for years to speak on international trade issues with one voice, would be willing to have the British government, for example, go its own way on the question of U.S. synthetic-fiber shipments to that country.

In dealing with specific international trade problems — such as synthetic fibers and shoes — U.S. and EEC sources emphatically deny that there is any understanding between Brussels and Washington that both sides will do nothing for the next several months.

"There is no standstill agreement," said an aide to U.S. trade negotiator Reubin Askew, although U.S. and EEC officials have agreed that it will be necessary to maintain close consultations on trade problems, as they come up, if both the U.S. and the EEC are to check protectionist pressures on both sides of the Atlantic during a worldwide economic slowdown this year.

On the synthetic-fiber issue, the U.S. Manmade Fiber Producers' Association, which includes such companies as the Celanese Corp., Du Pont, Monsanto, and American Cyanamid, said that such fibers are produced from petrochemicals that are not subject to U.S. government price controls.

The average U.S. polyester fiber plant, the industry group said, has a capacity to produce about 112 million pounds a year, compared to the 52-million pound average capacity of similar plants in the EEC.

Average annual output in European factories, the U.S. association added, amounts to about 20,900 metric tons per employee, while production per employee in the U.S. plants is about 39,100 tons.

Allan Dragoner, head of the U.S. industry group and executive vice president of Celanese, said that the differential in price between synthetic fibers produced in the U.S. and the EEC results from such economic factors as these — and from the "depressed value of the U.S. dollar" — rather from any U.S. government actions allegedly holding down the domestic prices for the U.S. industry's raw materials.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Brazil

Banco do Brasil

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	5,000.	—
Profits.....	598.0	—

Results in U.S. dollars.

Britain

Gallaher

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,600.	1,500.
Profits.....	45.7	24.6

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)

Foreign Policy Crises Are Said To Stir Activity in U.S. Economy

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — At a recent luncheon meeting of business economists, Richard Everett of Chase Manhattan Bank asked how many of the 24 economists present expected a recession to start during the first quarter of this year. Only three raised their hands.

That was considered a remarkable change of view in only a matter of weeks. What changed their minds was, first, the taking of U.S. hostages by Iran and then the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet forces. "Khomeini and Brezhnev have postponed the recession. We're in a war economy," declared Albert Sindlinger, an analyst whose company conducts consumer polls.

This view seemed clearly reflected in President Carter's fiscal 1981 budget that was revealed this week. The president's proposed spending will raise defense outlays 12 percent — or 3.3 percent when adjusted for inflation — to $142.7 billion from $127.4 billion. And outlays over the next five years are likely to be considerably higher.

Defense Contractors

But even before the Pentagon decides how and where to spend its billions, some defense contractors are expected to begin hiring workers and building inventories in anticipation of contracts. A few companies, such as General Telephone & Electronics and Westinghouse Electric, say they already have. Thus, the rising defense bill is likely to give the economy a boost during 1980 as unemployment drops and orders rise.

However, there is an acute shortage of skilled workers and some materials. Many economists are forecasting an accelerating rate of inflation this year as more companies compete for workers and materials, raising both wages and prices. "This will reduce the chances for balancing the budget and cutting taxes to spur investment spending," said Michael Evans of Evans Economics, a consulting firm in Washington.

Economists see a U.S. boost in defense spending as a percentage of the gross national product and say that it has declined to 5.1 percent this fiscal year from 8 percent in 1970. But in fiscal 1981, which begins on Oct. 1, proposed spending will be at least 5.2 percent of the GNP.

Exactly how much the defense department will be spending in coming years probably depends on the state of relations with the Soviet Union. If, for example, the current Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is perceived to be dead, the Pentagon says that it will need an extra $3 billion a year. That would be on top of an estimated 4.1 percent increase in annual outlays (after inflation) over five years. By 1985, the Pentagon estimates, annual defense outlays could reach $224.8 billion.

If the demands on the supply of materials as a result of this increased spending become too great, some economists and industry people warn of the possibility of government controls that would give priority to defense contractors, thus reducing the supply of consumer goods. "Some type of priority system, including allocation of materials, would be an absolute necessity," said David Lewis, chairman of General Dynamics. Robert Child, director of domestic marketing for Lockheed, agreed that in aerospace there would have to be defense priorities.

But this year, at least, anticipatory spending by defense contractors is expected to help the economy by lessening the impact when a recession does arrive, said John Casson, corporate economist for American Express. George Gols, chief economist for Arthur D. Little, the consulting firm, said that "we're still looking for a recession this year," but because of the defense budget it will be "fairly mild but dragging on through nearly all the year."

However, said Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, Chase Manhattan's consulting subsidiary, "in early 1981 and 1982 it [defense spending] will help the economy and make it a little more robust."

Many economists, nonetheless, are pessimistic about the effect on inflation, and they see little hope for heading off the ascent of the consumer price index, now climbing at an annual rate of 13 percent (the pentagon uses its own index, considerably lower than the CPI rate, when adjusting military spending for inflation).

They blame not only the Carter administration's anti-inflation policies but also the Federal Reserve Board's less-than-hoped-for controls on the money supply. "I believe that government spending is generally more inflationary than

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

U.S. Unemployment Rate Rises to 6.2% in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The nation's unemployment rate jumped to 6.2 percent in January, the Labor Department reported today. It was the highest since mid-1978 and indicated to some analysts that the long-talked-of recession might be taking hold.

Janet Norwood, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the data showed a "deterioration of the labor-market situation in January."

"But," she added, "it would be premature, on the basis of findings for a single month, to conclude at this time that a major downturn is under way."

The number of unemployed persons increased by 340,000 in January to 6.4 million. Most of the increase was among workers who were laid off or otherwise lost their jobs, and most of these were adult males.

The jobless rate had hovered in a narrow range of 5.7-to-5.9 percent for 17 months and was 5.9 percent in December.

Not only has unemployment begun to rise, but the nation's employment level generally has been growing more slowly in recent months. The administration, predicting a mild recession during the first half of this year, has been estimating that unemployment will rise to 7.5 percent during 1980.

Other forecasters believe that it will go even higher, to 8 percent or more.

Big Board Prices Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — A strong late rally erased earlier weakness and The New York Stock finished higher in heavy trading today.

Analysts said the refusal of the market to give much ground today despite the sharp reversal of early strength yesterday, encouraged traders to commit more cash. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.63 points to 881.48; advances led declines 9-to-7 as volume contracted to 47 million shares from the 65.90 million traded yesterday.

There was little impact from a statement by Treasure Secretary William Miller that he would not resign over allegations concerning payments by Textron Inc. while he was chairman. The market ignored news of a rise in January unemployment to 6.2 percent from 5.9 percent in December.

In a late development, the New York Federal Reserve said it approved an application by Barclays Bank to acquire 31 branches of Bankers Trust of New York.

General Motors said that its car production fell to 377,055 in January down 14.7 percent from the year earlier month. It said commercial vehicle production was down 43 percent to 79,672.

Ford Motor said car production in January fell 65 percent to 81,777 from 232,729 a year ago.

Chrysler said that it produced 57,913 cars in its U.S. and Canadi-

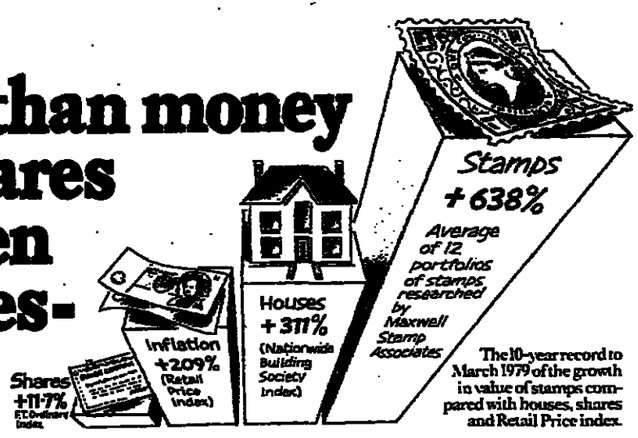
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)



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WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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illips Pete Stock Shows ncern on Norway's Tax

...YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — ...Petroleum closed at a 12-...igh of 55½ on Monday but ...a nervous time of it in the ...since then, despite reporting ...rnings that exceeded most ...expectations.
...tock traded as low as 53½ ...nesday when a number of ...ls were rallying sharply. It ...at day at 54½, off ¼. It did ...better on Thursday, closing ...up ½.
...d the agitated trading in the ...as new concern over the ...an government's considera... a higher tax on North Sea ...

...s has a 37-percent interest ...ay's Ekofisk area. The sev... ...sk fields account for about ...f of the company's total en... ...oduction, so worries over ...axes and lower-per-barrel ...ns for Phillips could be ex... ...o make investors skittish.
...o early to tell what Norway ...cide, but analysts who fol... company believe that the ... may be overblown. Some ... Norway's government, ... awaiting the report of a ... committee in the next ...r two, is not planning a ma... haul in the North Sea tax ...e but, instead, is inclined to ... fine-tuning.
...r current provisions, Nor... ...y on North Sea oil amounts ...75 percent, depending on ...ents and allowances, and ... produce several more per... points of income to the gov... "I don't think any new tax ...t be proposed will be puni... ...d Eugene Nowak of Dean ...Reynolds, "although it could reduce prospective profitability somewhat. Norway has been the most moderate country in this regard, so I would look for any change in taxes to be less than dramatic."

Other analysts said that the impact on company profitability of modest increases in Norway's tax would be offset by the rise in world oil prices. The increases, if imposed, are not expected to be retroactive to years before 1980.

A Phillips Spokesman

A spokesman for Phillips declined comment on Norway's studies. "It isn't our position to speculate on policies that may be under consideration by government agencies," he said.

On Tuesday, Phillips reported 1979 net of $891 million,or $5.77 a share, up from $718 million, or $4.66 a share, in 1978. The company said daily production from the Ekofisk fields averaged 125,000 barrels of oil and 384-million cubic feet of natural gas. With all seven fields in production in December, daily output reached 156,000 barrels of oil and 460-million cubic feet of gas, the company said.

The firm's 1979 profit was above most Wall Street estimates and some analysts are boosting their 1980 numbers. Mr. Nowak said that he is reappraising his estimate of $7.20, which he considers conservative. He said that he continued to favor the stock. "We'd be a buyer if pressures develop," he said. "Strong earnings potential is starting to develop and I think other estimates will be going up, but people may suspect them until the tax policy comes into better focus."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
43¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24	5.3	8	179	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
18¾	14¼	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	294	147	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.6	17	262	179	17¼	17½		
12¼	9½	APL	1	9.1	50	39	11⅞	11	11		
54⅞	31¾	ARA	1.82	5.6	6	126	325	32½	32⅝	— ½
54⅞	23½	ASA	2.40e	4.7		546	51¾	50⅝	51	— ¼
12⅜	8¼	ATO	.60	5.0	4	111	12¼	11⅞	12		
31⅜	17	AVX S	.25	.8	17	206	u21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	29½	Abbtl.b	1	2.6	13	424	38¾	38¼	38½	— ¼
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.1	8	x34	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	AdmDs	.84	1.1	6	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾		
19⅜	10¾	AdoEx	1.49e	11.		10	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmAl	.20e	4.1	49	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
46⅜	30⅜	AMD n		16		208	42¼	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅜
36⅜	28⅜	AetnLf	s1.80	5.0	5	807	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	19¼	Ahmans	1.20	5.9	4	43	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
42⅞	25	AirPrd	.80	2.0	10	267	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	18	AirbFrt	1.20	5.9	8	382	21	19¾	20¼	+ ½
17⅛	11⅜	Alcans	.80	5.6	7	68	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
87½	67	AlaP	pf 9	13.		z30	68	68	68	
105	86⅛	AlaP	pf 11	13.		z60	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ¾
15⅞	13⅜	Alaska	s 1.48	10.	8	3	14½	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
45⅞	15⅜	Alaskin	.80	1.9	30	281	43	42	42½	— 1⅜
36	27	Albany s	3.04	8	28		29½	29¼	29¼	
67⅜	47⅛	Alberto	.36	1.1	11		33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
45	34⅛	Albrtsn	1.20	2.9	8	336	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅜
63¾	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	3.9	6	929	62	60⅝	61⅞	+ ¾
37⅛	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40e	4.1	7	277	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	Alexdr	.40	5.3	7	146	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
34⅜	20	AlgCo	1.08a	3.7	7	19	29	28¼	29	+ ½
28⅜	22	AlgCo	pf2.86	12.		10	24	24	24	
36⅜	15⅜	AlgLud	1.40	4.0	6	1119	35¾	34⅝	35	— ⅜
54½	31¾	AlgLd	pf 3	5.8		412	53	51¾	52½	— 1⅛
22¾	18¾	AlgLd	pf2.19	11.		37	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.80	12.	7	176	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	13¾	AllenGp	s 1	6.7	6	27	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
57½	24	Allergan	.60	1.1	20	184	57¼	56¾	57⅛	+ ½
38¾	28½	AlldCh	2	3.4		689	56½	55	55⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	AlldMnf	.86	6.6	7	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60	3.1	10	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
27½	20⅝	AlldSfr	1.60	7.1	5	938	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
38¾	29⅜	AllisCh	2	6.7	23	874	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
18¾	12	AllrAu	.64b	4.1	8	13	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	AlphPr	.72a	4.2	7	38	17	16½	17	+ ¼
64½	29⅜	Alcoa	1.20	5.1	4	792	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
34½	16	AmISug	1	3.2	10	12	31½	30¾	31	
54⅜	35½	Amax	s 2.40	4.4	9	801	u54½	53	54½	+ 1¼
71	45½	Amax	pf 3	4.2		11	u71⅛	68½	71¼	+ 1⅛
32¼	19	Amrce	1.32	5.4	5	22	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
52	32¾	Amrc	pf2.60	6.3		2	41	41	41	— 1
57½	25⅛	AHess	1.60	2.9	6	1248	55¾	54⅜	55¾	+ ⅛
125	86¼	AHess	pf3.50	2.9		5	121	120½	120½	— 1¼
14	9¼	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	516	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
6	3¼	AmAir	wi				78	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	16	AAir	pf 2.18	13.		21	17	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅜	12	ABakr	1.20	6.8	8	42	17¾	17¼	17⅜	
69¾	48½	ABrnds	5.50	8.3	6	x187	66¾	65¼	66	+ ⅜
33⅜	27⅜	ABrd	pf2.75	10.		15	27¾	27¾	27¾	
35¼	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	7.9		11	33¾	33	33¾	— ¼
22⅜	17⅜	ABdCan	1.40	7.1	5	57	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
16⅛	13	ABldM	.78	4.8	7	12	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅜	AmCan	2.90	8.3	5	95	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16⅞	ACan	pf1.75	10.		3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
7⅞	3	ACentry			7	32	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34⅛	24⅛	ACyan	1.40	4.8	9	1249	33	33	33	+ 1
19⅜	18⅜	AmDistl				70	55	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25½	17¼	ADT	1.16	5.5	8	334	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
23½	17½	AEIPw	2.25	15.		8	2232	18¾	18¼	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅜	AmExp	1.80	4.0	6	1820	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	AFamil	.60b	5.5	5	53	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22½	17½	AGIBd	2e	11.		57	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
22¼	17	AGnCv	1.44a	6.5		30	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
38¾	25¼	AGnIns	1	2.7	6	58	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	AHerit	LF	.48	3.6	8	13	13½	13⅜	+ ½
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	5.4	6	188	20¾	20	20¾	+ ½
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	6.1	10	3722	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.80	2.4	12	276	33¾	33½	33⅝	
11½	8	AminvF	.40	4.0	7	23	10	9⅞	10	
37	24⅛	AMI	s .80	2.2	15	244	36¼	35¼	36	
9⅛	5½	AmMotrs	.07e		8	5	1373	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
50¼	36	AmATR	3.20	6.2	12	193	u51⅛	49¾	51½	+ 1⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.5	4	13	23	22½	22¾	+ ¼
19⅜	17⅜	ASkip	.80	4.4	20	75	18	17	18	+ ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand	3.60	6.5	6	266	55½	55	55¼	— ⅜
10¼	6¾	ASteril	.32	3.8	9	246	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.8	4	70	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
59⅝	48	AmStr	pf		1		48¾	48¾	48¾	
64¾	50⅜	ATT	5	9.9	6	5429	58⅝	u59⅛	59¾	+ ⅜
67⅜	52⅞	ATT	pf	4	7.6		15	53¾	u52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	38⅞	ATT	pf 3.64	9.2			11	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
49⅛	40	ATT	pf 3.74	9.3		2		40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
14⅜	11	AWatWk	.96	7.2	5	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
21⅜	16	Ameran	1.20	5.7	6	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	11¼	AmesD	.40a	2.4	6	12	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	20¼	Ametek	s 1	3.8	13	72	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
30	17⅜	Amfac	1.32	4.7	7	143	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ½
41	29½	AMPInc	1	2.5	12	431	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	Ampco	.60a	2.1	12	31	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.0	10	303	20	19⅝	20	
8⅝	3⅜	AmrepCp		15		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
24¾	14⅜	Amstar	1.35	6.2	8	209	23	21¾	21¾	— 1½
7¾	6	Amst	pf .48	11.		16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
44¾	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.2	7	18	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅛
25	14¾	Analog	s		16	64	24⅜	23	23	— ⅛
18¼	14⅛	Anchsl	s1.28	7.1	6	41	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	
26⅜	18¼	AnClay	1.12	5.0	6	11	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Angelica	.34	4.4	7	88	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
27½	10	Anixter	.40	1.4	9	226	u28¼	26½	28¾	+ 1⅞
39⅜	18½	Apache	s.40	1.1	15	168	36⅜	36	36½	— ⅛
73⅝	58	ApPw	pf7.40	13.		z30	59	59	59	
11¾	6¼	ApldDig			9	197	8⅜	8½	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅜	ApplMg			12	205	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
30½	21	Arcata	1.28	4.9	6	133	26¾	25¾	26	
37½	29	Arcat	pf 2	5.8		1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	7.5		1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
39⅝	16⅛	ArcheD	.20b	2.6	16	1353	36⅜	36¼	36½	
64½	29¾	ArchrDn	.10e	2.3	10	89	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	
21	16⅜	ArizPS	2	12.	6	351	17	d16½	16¾	
12¼	8	ArkBst	.60	6.1		11	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
21½	22⅛	ArkLGs	s1.24	4.3	12	258	29¼	28⅝	29	— 1⅛
4	1¼	ArlenRty				268	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			7	33	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
32½	19	Armco	1.50	4.8	6	540	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
40¼	26	Arm	pf 2.10	5.3		51	39¾	38½	39⅜	+ ⅛
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	6.6	2	290	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅜	ArmRu	1.20	6.3	4	67	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	18¾	AroCorp	1b	4.3	6	7	23	23	23	— ⅛
33	9⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	6	167	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	8.8	5	53	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
26¾	20	Arvin	pf 2	9.1		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
53½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	2.1	7	1065	50⅜	49¼	50⅜	— ⅛
45½	32¾	AshOil	2.20	5.4	6	396	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
42¼	40⅜	AshOil	pf4.50	11.		199	40⅝	d40¼	40¼	— ⅛
23⅜	15¾	AsdDG	1.50	7.0	7	206	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	16¾	AtlCyE	1.84	11.	7	47	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
100	57⅛	AtlRich	3.40	3.6	10	1683	95¼	93½	94⅜	— ¼
119¾	68½	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.5		8	113¼	112¾	113	— 2½
21⅛	11	AtlasCp				110	20¾	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
41	28¾	AutoDta	.64	1.7	16	311	39½	38¾	38⅝	— 1¾
29⅞	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	4.5	3	349	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
21½	15¾	Avery	.60	2.9	9	169	20½	20	20½	+ ½
28⅜	16¼	Avnet	.80	2.9	7	237	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
56	35¾	Avon	2.80	7.8	9	2003	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅛
28½	10	Avdin				17	10⅝	26¾	26¼	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
63¾	10¼	BAV Lig	52c			2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
2⅞	1¼	BT Mfg				18	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
13¾	7	Bache	.50a	3.9	9	99	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
65	31	Bakrint	.60	.9	19	367	64⅜	63¾	64¾	+ ⅞
24⅜	17¼	Baldwin	.20	1.1	11	66	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20	3.6	7	74	33⅜	32½	33⅛	+ ½
28⅞	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.7	5	43	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23⅜	BallyMf	s.10	.3	22	2284	32¼	31	32⅛	— ⅛
26	21¼	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	109	21½	21¼	21⅜	
35¼	18⅛	BanCal	.92	2.7	8	344	34½	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bandag	.60	3.2	9	51	18¾	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
30	19⅜	BangPnt	.80	2.8	5	56	27¾	27	27⅜	
40¼	27⅜	BankPf	pf	5.3		2		40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
43¼	31⅞	BkNY	2.72	7.5	5	15	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16	8.4	4	1	13¾	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	24	BnkAm	1.32	5.3	6	2233	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	33	BankTr	3.30	7.5	5	73	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50	10.		137	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
14	7¾	Banner	.14	1.3	10	83	11½	11	11	— ⅜
58¾	24¼	Barber	1.60	3.2	11	23	49⅜	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	11	BardCR	.36	2.6	11	287	14½	14	14	
21¾	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.4	5	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
22⅜	18½	BarnBk	n 1	4.6	6	311	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
26⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.52	2.1	12	149	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
40	23½	Bausch	s 1	2.8	11	230	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
49½	35⅜	BaxtTrv	.50	1.2	13	5037	42¾	41	42⅜	+ ⅜
10¾	3½	BayColP				108	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	
27⅞	18¾	BayStG	2.20	9.2	7	21	24½	23⅝	24	
13⅛	9⅛	BaykCle	.48	3.6	7	7	u13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing	.92	3.1	8	26	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	
24½	19¾	BearFd	1.20	5.5	8	399	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
50⅛	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38	7.6		2	44¾	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.1	17	667	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅜
36½	27⅜	BectnD	.92	2.7	11	122	33¾	33½	33½	
63	22	Beech	1	1.6	17	198	61⅞	60¾	61½	— ⅛
16	4¾	Beker			7	219	13⅜	13	13¼	— ⅛
47¾	24⅜	BelcoPt	1	2.3	8	286	43½	43¼	43¾	— ¾
39⅜	21¾	Belden	1.40	5.6	5	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	
9	6⅜	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	12	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
28½	14⅜	BellHow	.96	3.3	18	855	u29¾	27¾	29⅛	+ ⅞
15	6¼	BellInd	.20c	1.5	7	146	13⅜	13	13¼	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	BellCd	s 1.64			14	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
30½	21⅛	Bemis	1.40	4.9	5	25	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
55⅜	36¼	Bendix	2.84	5.4	7	405	53¾	50½	52¾	+ ⅝
32⅛	22¼	BenfCo	2	8.4	5	56	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
45½	36	Benef	pf4.30	12.		2	37¼	36¾	36¾	
47½	35	Benef	pf4.50	12.		z100	38	38	38	
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50	12.		z50	20¾	20½	20½	+ ½
19⅛	2⅜	BengtB			39	1039	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
7⅛	3	BerkPt			13	60	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29⅛	20	BestPd	.24	1.1	7	102	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	19½	BethSt	1.60	6.7	4	666	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
47¾	31⅜	BigThr	.88	1.9	15	41	46¾	45⅞	46½	— ⅜
33⅜	14⅜	Binney	.92	4.0	11	30	23	22⅝	23	
29½	16⅞	BisFSL	s.80	3.9	6	188	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
23½	18	BlackDr	.76	3.4	10	863	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
24½	18¾	BlairJn	s 1	5.1	6	28	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
25½	15⅜	BlissL	1.10	5.6	6	16	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
27½	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.2	10	1146	26	25¼	25¾	— ⅜
37⅝	22⅛	BlueB	1.60	4.5	6	117	36¼	35½	35¾	— ⅜
6½	3⅜	BobbieBr			5	46	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
68⅜	37½	Boeing	s1.40a	2.1	9	3077	67⅞	65⅝	67	+ 1½
40⅜	29¾	BoiseC	1.50	4.8	6	981	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	
27⅞	23¼	Borden	1.82	7.7	6	175	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅜
37⅜	26⅜	BorgW	2.30	6.5	5	118	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	
8¾	4⅛	Borrmns	.20e	4.4	8	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
24¾	19⅞	BosEd	2.72	13.	6	62	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
86⅛	70	BosEpf	8.88	13.		z300	70	70	70	— 1
11⅜	9	BosEpr	1.72	12.		15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	11	BosEpr	1.44	13.		348	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6¾	Brandt	.20	1.9	12	651	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
29½	23⅜	BrigSt	1.20a	5.1	7	233	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
39⅛	31	BristM	1.44	4.2	10	865	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	17¾	BritPet	1.02e	3.1	7	1080	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.88	7.8	13	35	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.22	10.	7	18	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	BkUG	pf2.47	11.		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
30⅛	16⅜	BwnSh		3.4	7	287	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	7.5	5	83	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	BwnFer	.70	4.1	10	267	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Brnswk	.80	5.6	6	483	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW	s 1	3.3	10	130	31	28¾	30¾	+ 1⅜
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.3	7	1038	20¾	19¾	20½	+ 1⅛
6⅛	4¾	BudgC	pf.60	12.		3	5	5	5	— ⅛
		BuffFors	1	6.3	8	8	16	15⅞	16	
16⅜	9¼	Bundy	1	9.1	7	19	11	10⅞	11	
19½	15¼	BunkrH	1.96	12.		61	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
32⅜	17¾	BunkrR	1.20	4.2	8	130	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
32	21	BnkrR	pf1.50	5.0		6	30	29¾	30	
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	7.8	7	116	18	17⅞	18	
71¼	36½	BurlNo	2.10	3.0	5	730	70½	68⅞	70	
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .55	9.2		6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
62	37⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.6		96	62	61	62	+ ¼
87½	64⅜	Burrgh	2.60	3.3	11	463	80	78¾	80	+ 1⅛
30¼	14	Butlrin	s.80	2.8	9	89	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Buttes				94	470	17¼	16½	17	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s 1a	2.3	16		53	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.5	7	831	52½	51	51½	— 1
11¼	6	CCI			7		261	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
12⅜	6⅞	CLC			27		23	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA	Fn		4		123	17¾	17¾	17¾	
25⅜	15⅛	CNA	pf 1.70	5.2		6	21	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	CNAI	1.14a	12.		10	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
71	48¼	CPC	3	4.4	9	582	68⅝	67	67¾	+8⅜+1
28½	16¼	CTS	.80	4.1	7	8	61	60⅜	60⅝	
63	34	CabotC	1.60	2.7	8	267	60⅜	60	60	— 1⅛
21⅜	9⅝	Cadence			6	67	17½	16¾	16⅝	— ⅞
36⅛	13¼	Caesars	s	25	1128		17¾	16⅜	17	— ⅛
42⅜	15	Caithn	.50a	1.3	15	248	39	37	38⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	CamerB			8	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	+ ⅛
35½	17	CmRL	g s.60a	1.9		166	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	27¾	CamSp	1.90	6.1	9	67	31¼	31	31⅛	
27⅝	19⅜	CanalN	1.20	4.0	9	165	u27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
40	19¾	CdPac	pf1.70e			26	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
16½	10	CanalR	.64	4.2	19	5	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
29¼	18½	CanMil	n1.16a	4.9	6	26	23⅜	23¼	23½	
49⅞	36¼	CapCits	.20	4	11	33	46⅛	45⅞	46	
24⅝	18¼	CapHold	1.08	5.4	7	1626	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
8¾	3⅜	Caring	s .10

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33⅞	21½	Proler 1.40	4.1	6	19	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
17⅛	12⅝	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	281	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	63½	PSCol pf7.15	12.		z50	62	d62	62	—1½
27	20⅝	PSInd 2.32	11.	6	124	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
23¼	19	Savin pf1.50	7.6		5	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
47¼	11⅞	SunsM .40	1.1	20	332	37⅞	35⅞	36	—1½
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.1	7	123	24⅞	23½	24½	— ⅜
33⅞	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	129	27½	27¼	27⅜	

— X—Y—Z —

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
69⅛	52¾	Xerox 2.40	3.8	42	976	63⅞	62⅞	63½	+ ¼
28⅝	14½	XTRA s .64	3.0	4	232	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ¼
32¼	14⅛	Yates s .20	.6	10	388	u35	31⅝	35	+3⅝
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.8	5	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	12	Zapata .48	1.5	14	681	32⅝	31½	32⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	9¾	ZayreCp		4	60	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	5.8	9	244	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
26⅞	14⅛	ZeroCp .48	1.9	10	15	25⅛	25	25¼	
21⅜	14½	Zurnlnd .80	4.1	7	268	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 31, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
26810	Doon Dev	$13⅜	12½	13	— ½
16909	Denison	$40¼	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
16748	Dicknsn	$13	12	13	+ ½
1660	LOnt Cem	$6	5¾	6	+ ½
1438	Lob Co A	410	410	410	— 5
2200	Lob Co B	405	400	400	— 5
1800	Thom N A	$14½	14	14	— ⅜
17067	Tor Dm Bk	$27	26	27	+ ⅜
22730	Yk Bear	$14	13	13⅝	+ ⅜

Total sales 17,336,208 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
400	AlgomaSt	$36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
6707	Bnk Mont	$26⅝	26½	26½	+ ¼
476	Can Cmt	$14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
75	Con Sa Ry	$65	65	65	
11580	Conron	$13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
2387	Con Bath	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
4308	Dom TxtA	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
1800	FCA Int	297	285	285	+5
14908	Power Co	$17	16½	16½	— ¼
750	Roll and A	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
1200	Royal Bk	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1300	Steinbrg A	$24¾	24½	24½	

Total Sales 2,118,865 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 1, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	371.26	371.62
Toronto	2,032.60	2,027.70

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.00
Albert Heijn	81.00
Algembank	299.00
Amrobank	61.70
A'Dam Rub	45.00
Fokker	22.80
Heineken	71.30
H.V.A.	49.50
Hoogovens	21.50
K.L.M.	71.60
Nat. Nedder	118.50
Pakhoed	56.00
Philips	20.30
Robeco	173.00
Rolinco	151.00
Rorento	107.40
Royal Dutch	157.60
Unilever	115.00
Van Ommer	218.50
VMF-Stork	36.20

Anp-Cbs Index : 84.50
Previous : 84.90

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
GBL (B.lamb)	1,625
Cockerill	339
Electrobel	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	2,580
Hoboken	3,000
Petrofina	5,780
Ph. Gevaert	900
Soc. Generale	1,645
Solvay	2,490
Un. Miniere	812

Bourse Index : 151.58
Previous : 150.93

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 1, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Rosario Res	1,070,700	74½	— ½
Howrd John	954,700	23½	—1½
Mobil s	720,100	61	+2⅝
Texaco Inc	639,700	35¼	+ ⅜
Chrysler	614,600	10⅝	+ ¾
AmerT&T	543,100	58⅝	+ ¼
Baxt Travnl	503,700	42⅝	+ ⅝
Exxon	446,000	63¼	+2⅝
Westgh El	424,300	25⅝	— ⅜
Citicorp	402,800	21¾	— ⅛
Norton Sim	377,600	14½	+ ⅛
Am Home	372,200	26¼	+ ⅜
IBM s	361,000	69¼	+ ⅜
Kmart	352,300	21⅝	+ ¼
Searle GD	345,900	22	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	46.61	73.36
Advanced	724	636
Volume Up (millions)	25.90	21.09
Declined	781	913
Volume Down (millions)	14.81	37.31
Unchanged	435	358
Total Issues	1,860	1,907
New highs	70	224
New lows	34	41

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	872.35	884.64	866.30	881.48	+5.63
20 Trn	281.21	284.67	279.02	283.50	+1.90
15 Uti	109.74	110.99	109.30	110.32	+0.77
65 Stk	316.04	320.18	313.92	318.85	+1.81

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	115.12	+0.96
Industrials	—	—	130.15	+1.16
Utilities	—	—	49.92	+0.19
Finance	—	—	12.59	+0.04
Transp.	—	—	16.68	+0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 31	206,895	415,112	1,516
January 30	184,043	375,755	1,356
January 29	214,331	407,413	1,120
January 28	220,850	431,206	839
January 25	173,084	348,552	873

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
IntrCtyGs g	449,900	21	— ⅛
Amdahl	250,600	28	+3⅝
Intl Bnknot	174,400	4⅛	+ ¼
Instrum Sys	170,200	1¼	
CdnHomstd g	143,800	26¾	— ¼
ImperOil A g	106,000	41¼	— ⅝
BowValley g	104,200	44½	+1
Nat Patent	102,200	9½	+ ⅜
GoldNugget	99,000	21½	+ ¾
HouOilM	98,900	26⅜	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.82	9.69
Advanced	N.A.	259
Volume Up (millions)	3.56	4.11
Declined	N.A.	387
Volume Down (millions)	2.40	4.71
Unchanged	N.A.	193
Total Issues	N.A.	875
New highs	N.A.	78
New lows	N.A.	12

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
277.58	272.71	277.57	+2.15

Big Board Prices Make Late Surge

(Continued from Page 9)

an assembly plants in January compared to 96,248 a year ago. The company said that in January 47,805 cars were produced in the U.S. and 10,108 in Canada compared to 76,896 in the U.S. and 19,352 in Canada a year ago.

American Motors said production of automobiles in January rose to 16,688 from 8,068 a year ago. It said the increase was necessary to meet dealer demand for the new four-wheel drive Eagle, the Concord and the subcompact Spirit. Combined production of automobiles and jeeps in January rose to 29,196 from 28,484 a year before, the company said.

Construction spending in the United States climbed 0.9 percent in December to a seasonally adjusted $239.6-billion annual rate, the Commerce Department said.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 1, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 689.00
— (d) Conbar SF 661.00
— (d) Grobar SF 706.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 813.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.61
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.06
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 11.53

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; 'S' — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

...national Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 1, 1980

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1964 100

	Med.	Long
Friday	90.045	78.134
Previous	90.041	78.153

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 1, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 ⅞ - 14	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	4 ¾ - 4 ⅞	18 1/16 - 18 5/16	12 ¼ - 12 ¾
2 M.	14 ⅛ - 14 ¼	8 ⅜ - 8 ½	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅜	17 ⅞ - 18 ⅛	12 ¼ - 12 ¾
3 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	17 ½ - 17 ¾	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅞
6 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8 ½ - 8 ⅝	5 ⅜ - 5 ⅝	16 ⅞ - 17 ⅛	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅞
1 Y.	13 ¾ - 13 ⅞	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5 ⅜ - 5 ⅝	15 ¾ - 16	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅞

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 1, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9265	4.371	110.42 *	47.15 *	0.2379	—	6.798 *	117.70 *	35.32 *
Brussels (a)	28.3525	64.36	16.2455	6.93275	3.5035 *	14.715	—	17.33	5.195
Frankfurt	1.745	3.963	—	42.68 *	2.156 x	90.59 *	6.155 *	106.72 *	31.97 *
London (b)	2.271	—	3.95575	9.284	1,836.25	4.3755	64.39	3.707	12.336
Milan	809.30	1,837.40	463.85	197.95	—	420.00	28.553	494.70	148.33
New York	—	2.2715	0.574	0.245	0.124 x	0.519	0.036	0.612	0.184
Paris	4.08325	9.288	234.30 *	—	5.0525 x	212.22 *	14.42 *	249.85 *	74.98 *
Zurich	1.63325	3.70945	93.62785 *	40.00155 *	0.2018	84.7693 *	5.75745 *	—	29.9363 *
ECU	1.4302	0.62935	2.49496	5.84594	1,157.39	2.75528	40.5247	2.33766	7.8003

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.945 ; Canadian $: 1.1546 ; Danish krone: 5.4592 ; Escudo: 50.297 ; Fin. mark: 3.7103 ; Hong Kong $: 4.839 ; Irish £: 0.4724 ; Israeli £: 37.105 ; Kuwaiti dinar: 0.272725 ; Norw. krone: 4.905 ; Peseta: 66.28 ; Saudi Riyal: 3.3613 ; Schilling: 12.565 ; Singapore $: 2.1613 ; Swedish krona: 4.1725 ; U.A.E. dirham: 3.742 ; Yen: 240.475.

£ Sterling: 1.07425 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents.

ECU — European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers. 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

West German Costs Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — The West German cost-of-living index provisionally rose between 0.5-and-0.6 percent in January, giving a 5-to-5.1 percent year-on-year gain, the Federal Statistics Office said today in a preliminary report. The year-to-year rise compares with annual rises of 5.4 percent in December and 5.3 percent in November.

Canada Trade in Surplus

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Canada's trade surplus rose to $727 million in December from an upwardly revised $587 million in November and $87 million in December 1978, Statistics Canada said today. December exports, seasonally adjusted, rose to $6.01 billion from $5.87 billion in November and $4.87 billion in December 1978 while imports totalled $5.28 billion.

Chicago Futures

February 1, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar.	4.71	4.74	4.64	4.72¾	+.05
May	4.76	4.81	4.70	4.78½	+.05
Jul	4.77	4.82½	4.72	4.81¾	+.07¾
Sep	4.87	4.93	4.82	4.92	+.08
Dec	5.03	5.10	4.98	5.09½	+.08½
Mar	5.15	5.23	5.13	5.22	+.07½

Sales Thur. 23,113
Total open interest Thur. 55,892, up 3,625 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.76	2.77¼	2.74¾	2.76¾	+.02
May	2.89	2.90	2.87½	2.89¾	+.02
Jul	2.97½	2.98¾	2.96¼	2.98¼	+.01½
Sep	3.05¼	3.06	3.04	3.06	+.01¼
Dec	3.12½	3.13	3.11	3.12¾	+.00¾
Mar	3.23	3.24	3.21½	3.23¾	+.01

Sales Thur. 25,659.
Total open interest Thur. 167,788, up 1,565 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.76	6.76	6.68	6.68½	—.04½
May	6.96	6.97	6.90	6.90½	—.05
Jul	7.17½	7.17½	7.10¾	7.12¼	—.04½
Aug	7.25½	7.25½	7.20	7.21	—.03
Sep	7.32	7.32	7.24	7.24	—.05
Nov	7.39	7.40½	7.33	7.33½	—.07
Jan	7.55	7.55½	7.49½	7.50	—.06½
Mar	7.72	7.72½	7.67	7.67	—.05½

Sales Thur. 22,402.
Total open interest Thur. 106,134, up 1,021 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	186.00	186.50	184.70	184.80	— .80
May	191.00	192.00	189.80	190.10	— .20
Jul	196.80	197.00	194.50	195.20	— .10
Aug	199.50	199.50	196.50	197.30	+ .80
Sep	199.80	200.50	199.50	199.70	+ .20
Oct	205.00	205.00	201.00	201.20	— .80
Dec	204.50	205.00	204.00	204.40	—1.40
Jan	207.50	207.50	205.00	205.30	— .70
Mar	210.50	210.50	209.50	209.70	— .50

Sales Thur. 4,460.
Total open interest Thur. 49,490, up 184 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	24.25	24.45	24.05	24.13	— .03
May	24.85	25.15	24.53	24.60	— .03
Jul	25.40	25.50	24.97	25.07	
Aug	25.75	25.75	25.25	25.27	— .04
Sep	25.90	25.95	25.40	25.50	— .10
Oct	26.00	26.25	25.60	25.65	— .08
Dec	26.40	26.50	25.95	26.00	— .09
Jan	26.45	26.55	26.00	26.03	— .07
Mar	26.95	26.95	26.25	26.35	— .05
May	26.75	26.75	26.40	26.40	.

Sales Thur. 6,612.
Total open interest Thur. 62,515, up 851 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.48	1.48¼	1.46½	1.47½	+.01
May	1.55½	1.56½	1.55¼	1.56	+.01¼
Jul	1.63¾	1.64½	1.63¼	1.64	+.01¼
Sep	1.69¼	1.69¾	1.69¼	1.69½	+.01
Dec	1.78½	1.78¾	1.78	1.78¾	+.01

Sales Thur. 218.
Total open interest Thur. 4,676, up 24 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.35	65.70	65.02	65.47	— .13
Apr	68.75	69.50	68.65	69.45	+ .15
Jun	71.80	72.35	71.35	72.30	+ .50
Aug	71.90	72.50	71.30	72.37	+ .32
Oct	70.40	71.30	70.25	71.15	+ .30
Dec	71.20	72.25	71.20	72.17	+ .37

Est. sales 35,216; sales Thur. 37,483.
Total open interest Thur. 57,192, up 1,478 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	82.80	83.50	82.50	83.40	+ .05
Apr	83.40	83.95	83.25	83.92	+ .10
May	84.50	84.60	83.90	84.55	— .07
Aug	84.00	85.15	83.75	85.10	+ .95
Sep	83.65	84.50	83.20	84.50	+1.00
Oct	82.90	83.70	82.70	83.70	+ .08
Nov	83.80	84.80	83.50	84.88	+ .90

Est. sales 3,876; sales Thur. 4,260.
Total open interest Thur. 15,241, up 189 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.50	39.60	38.85	38.87	— .70
Apr	38.90	39.17	38.05	38.15	— .80
Jun	42.85	43.00	42.05	42.15	— .95
Jul	43.85	44.10	43.20	43.55	— .75
Aug	43.40	43.75	42.75	42.95	— .62
Oct	42.60	43.05	42.25	42.35	— .70
Dec	45.40	45.40	44.77	44.77	— .65
Feb	46.20	46.25	45.62	45.75	.
Apr	.	.	.	45.00	+ .10

Est. sales 8,474; sales Thur. 9,024.
Total open interest Thur. 27,387, off 86 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.60	40.20	38.67	39.22	—1.28
Mar	40.70	41.20	39.30	39.75	—1.45
May	42.90	43.10	41.50	41.90	—1.15
Jul	44.70	45.00	43.60	43.75	—1.52
Aug	44.80	44.85	43.50	44.10	— .92
Feb	53.05	53.05	52.00	52.50	—1.50

Est. sales 12,718; sales Thur. 13,577.
Total open interest Thur. 29,631, up 441 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Feb	43.52	43.90	43.50	43.90	— .18
Mar	43.60	43.60	43.60	43.60	+ .05
Apr	43.60	43.65	43.60	43.65	— .15
May	44.57	44.60	44.57	44.60	+ .03
Jun	45.10	45.12	45.10	45.10	+ .05

Sales Thur. 29.
Total open interest Thur. 444, off 28 from Wed.

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ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUI CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 11th February 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 14 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Mitsui & Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.39 net (div.per record-date 30.9.1979; gross Yen 3.5 p.sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 52.50 = Dfls. -.43 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 70.- = Dfls. -.57 p.CDR) will be deducted.
After 30.4.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 2.25 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd January 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

XEROX CORPORATION INC.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 11th February 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 23 of the CDR's Xerox Corporation Inc., each repr. 1 share, will be payable with Dfls. -.96 net (div.per record-date 12.7.1979; gross $ -.60 p.sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.09 = Dfls. -.17 per CDR.
Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.09 = Dfls. -.17) with Dfls. -.79 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd January 1980.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	42.50	42.50	42.25	42.25	—2.00
Mar	50.80	51.00	50.25	50.30	— .80
Apr	.	.	.	48.60	— .30
May	49.70	49.80	49.70	49.80	— .20

Est. sales 25; sales Thur. 27.
Total open interest Thur. 79, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	229.70	232.80	227.60	229.40	— .30
May	234.30	235.30	231.10	232.00	—2.10
Jul	234.20	236.00	233.00	233.30	— .20
Sep	233.00	234.80	233.00	233.50	+1.00
Nov	229.80	230.50	229.50	229.80	— .20
Jan	214.00	219.50	214.00	219.00	.
Mar	217.50	222.50	217.50	222.50	.
May	220.00	223.00	222.00	223.00	.

Est. sales 2,830; sales Thur. 2,369.
Total open interest Thur. 10,828, up 95 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	196.80	198.80	193.10	194.80	—1.70
May	201.00	202.80	196.00	198.40	—2.30
Jul	204.30	205.80	200.20	202.50	—1.20
Sep	208.00	209.00	205.30	205.50	—2.00
Nov	209.00	209.00	205.50	206.00	—2.00
Jan				211.00	—1.00
Mar	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00	— .50
May	220.00	220.00	219.00	219.00	+2.00

Sales Thur. 364.
Total open-interest Thur. 3,316, off 22 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.14	88.18	87.83	87.96	—.17
Jun	88.90	88.90	88.36	88.51	—.33
Sep	89.54	89.57	89.06	89.25	—.24
Dec	90.04	90.04	89.56	89.70	—.24
Mar	90.20	90.28	89.85	89.95	—.29
Jun	90.40	90.40	89.95	90.04	—.26
Sep	90.25	90.45	90.00	90.07	—.28
Dec	90.32	90.43	90.00	90.07	—.33

Est. sales 9,731; sales Thur. 10,108.
Total open interest Thur. 30,246, off 1,229 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA ($100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	74-00	74-11	73-07	73-17	—19
Jun	74-02	74-11	73-06	73-12	—20
Sep	74-18	74-27	73-24	73-30	—23
Dec	75-06	75-14	74-14	74-20	—20
Mar	75-23	75-25	74-27	75-00	—19
Jun	75-14	75-22	75-00	75-03	—18
Sep	75-13	75-24	74-27	75-00	—19
Dec	75-12	75-17	74-21	74-27	—19
Mar	75-07	75-12	74-18	74-27	—16
Jun	75-04	75-09	74-14	74-19	—21
Sep	.	.	.	74-16	—21

Sales Fri. 7,335.
Total open interest Fri. 65,917, off 802 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)					
Mar	86.45	86.65	86.39	86.42	— .18
Jun	87.15	87.25	86.94	86.94	— .37
Sep	87.60	87.65	87.40	87.40	— .39
Dec	88.75	88.76	88.60	88.60	— .21
Mar	.	.	.	89.60	— .20

Sales Thur. 94.
Total open interest Thur. 498, up 9 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Mar	74-10	74-19	73-14	73-26	—19
Jun	75-04	75-07	74-00	74-13	—23
Sep	75-27	75-28	74-23	75-03	—22
Dec	76-12	76-14	75-12	75-23	—21
Mar	76-20	76-25	75-25	76-03	—26
Jun	76-29	76-29	76-00	76-06	—25
Sep	76-28	76-30	76-00	76-05	—27
Dec	76-21	76-24	75-37	76-03	—25
Mar	76-19	76-22	75-31	76-00	—25
Jun	76-18	76-18	75-30	75-30	—26
Sep	76-15	76-17	75-28	75-28	—26

Sales Thur. 14,153.
Total open interest Thur 71,298, off 1,049 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8669	.8681	.8624	.8626	—11
Jun	.8689	.8700	.8645	.8648	—09
Sep	.8695	.8720	.8685	.8685	+16
Dec	.8725	.8725	.8710	.8710	+16
Mar	.8724	.8725	.8724	.8725	+45

Est. sales 3,493; sales Thur. 2,123.
Total open interest Thur. 8,781, up 488 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2615	2.2680	2.2575	2.2655	+ 90
Jun	2.2500	2.2590	2.2465	2.2570	+100
Sep	2.2430	2.2500	2.2410	2.2450	+ 90
Dec	.	.	.	2.2300	

Est. sales 4,454; sales Thur. 2,250.
Total open interest Thur. 10,613, off 291 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ pr mrk.					
Mr	.5764	.5799	.5757	.5772	— 05
Jun	.5848	.5856	.5839	.5852	— 06
Sep	.5910	.5928	.5907	.5926	— 14
Dec	.5980	.6005	.5978	.6005	+ 05

Est. sales 2,314; sales Thur. 4,975.
Total open interest Thur. 12,235, off 283 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 36, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004188	.004193	.004171	.004174	—43
Jun	.004268	.004260	.004226	.004233	—50
Sep	.004325	.004325	.004300	.004300	—37
Dec	.004345	.004345	.004345	.004345	—05

Est. sales 1,902; sales Thur. 519.
Total open interest Thur. 3,999, up 226 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6168	.6193	.6162	.6181	+12
Jun	.6296	.6317	.6291	.6305	+07
Sep	.6415	.6430	.6410	.6428	+08
Dec	.6502	.6545	.6502	.6535	+29

Est. sales 1,968; sales Thur. 4,064.
Total open interest Thur. 11,463, off 17 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

February 1, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.80	6.00	5.79	6.00	+0.16
Apr	6.01	6.30	6.05	6.30	+0.23
May	7.15	7.35	7.15	7.31	+0.12
Nov	6.90	7.08	6.99	7.06	+0.07

Est. sales 713; sales Thur. 710.
Total open interest Thur. 4,093 off 94 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	167.60	168.75	167.00	168.61	+ 2.42
May	173.00	173.25	171.80	172.91	+ 1.91
Jul	178.00	178.00	176.75	177.93	+ 1.72
Sep	179.00	180.00	178.95	179.95	+ 1.57
Dec	177.50	177.50	177.00	177.25	+ 0.30
Mar	176.00	176.30	176.00	176.16	+ 0.86
May	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	+ 1.37

Est. sales 4,415; sales Thur. 4,551.
Total open interest Thur. 13,077 up 288 from Wed. Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO.11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	21.80	22.75	21.65	22.38	+ 0.37
May	22.00	22.96	21.80	22.63	+ 0.66
Jul	21.90	23.14	21.90	22.89	+ 0.75
Sep	22.15	23.24	22.15	22.90	+ 0.66
Oct	22.20	23.26	22.16	22.86	+ 0.60
Jan	22.50	23.10	22.18	22.65	+ 0.55
Mar	22.35	23.38	22.35	23.01	+ 0.63
May	22.45	23.20	22.35	22.95	+ 0.67

Est. sales 28,755; sales Thur. 27,761.
Total open interest Thur. 103,041 up 58 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	144.00	144.85	143.00	143.75	—0.35
May	144.00	144.50	143.30	143.50	—0.30
Jul	143.60	144.05	142.70	143.50	—0.10
Sep	144.05	144.75	143.70	143.75	—0.60
Dec	3,220	3,220	3,206	3,196	—0.14
Mar	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,241	—0.12

Est. sales 897; sales Thur. 1,987.
Total open interest Thur. 8,314 up 255 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	91.00	91.20	87.00	87.30	—1.55
May	90.70	91.00	87.40	88.10	—1.55
Jul	92.30	92.30	88.80	89.10	—1.70
Sep	93.50	93.80	90.75	90.35	—1.85
Nov	.	.	.	91.00	—1.88
Jan	93.50	93.70	90.75	90.50	—1.00
Mar	92.50	92.50	91.50	91.30	—1.10
May	.	.	.	91.80	—1.35

Est. sales 1,600; sales Thur. 1,386.
Total open interest Thur. 7,612 up 106 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	84.70	86.50	84.34	86.21	+1.41
May	85.50	86.50	85.05	86.42	+1.05
Jul	85.95	86.75	85.90	86.67	+0.91
Oct	79.98	80.48	79.40	80.48	+1.25
Dec	77.40	77.70	76.80	77.45	+0.27
Mar	79.00	79.00	78.20	78.90	+0.40
May	79.25	79.50	79.00	79.20	+0.10

Est. sales 15,050; sales Thur. 15,509.
Total open interest Thur. 54,046 up 915 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	130.00	130.20	128.20	129.70	+ 0.95
Mar	130.50	133.30	128.50	131.30	+ 0.80
May	130.80	134.50	129.80	132.70	+ 1.10
Jul	131.60	135.50	131.00	133.60	+ 1.20
Sep	132.20	135.50	131.00	134.10	+ 1.30
Dec	133.20	136.50	132.50	134.70	+ 1.30
Jan	.	.	.	135.00	+ 1.30
Mar	133.50	136.80	133.50	135.50	+ 1.30
May	134.20	136.00	134.20	136.00	+ 1.30
Jul	.	.	.	136.50	+ 1.30
Sep	136.00	137.20	134.30	137.00	+ 1.30
Dec	.	.	.	137.70	+ 1.30

Est. sales 7,600; sales Thur. 8,149.
Total open interest Thur. 63,132 off 183 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Feb	3448.0	3448.0	3440.0	3415.0	— 45.0
Mar	3525.0	3540.0	3475.0	3475.0	—100.0
Apr	.	.	.	3500.0	—100.0
May	3530.0	3545.0	3525.0	3525.0	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	3565.0	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	3610.0	—100.0
Dec	3670.0	3670.0	3665.0	3664.5	—100.0
Jan	.	.	.	3683.0	—100.0
Mar	.	.	.	3721.0	—100.0
May	.	.	.	3259.0	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	3797.0	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	3835.0	—100.0

Est. sales 1,000; sales Thur. 246.
Total open interest Thur. 77,856 off 537 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	810.00	835.00	810.00	811.00	+17.00
Mar	.	.	.	815.00	+20.00
Apr	835.00	852.00	827.00	832.00	+20.00
Jul	848.00	866.00	842.00	846.00	+20.00
Oct	865.00	882.00	860.00	862.00	+20.00
Jan	870.00	892.00	868.00	872.00	+20.00

Est. sales 1,301; sales Thur. 1,544.
Total open interest Thur. 8,200 off 24 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	677.00	693.00	666.00	683.30	+ 1.80
Mar	700.00	700.00	680.00	693.50	+ 1.00
Apr	700.00	715.00	688.00	704.00	.
Jun	724.00	739.00	711.00	727.00	+ 1.00
Aug	748.00	760.00	730.00	749.60	+ 1.60
Oct	767.00	720.00	755.00	771.50	+ 2.50
Dec	790.00	800.00	776.00	792.70	+ 3.20
Feb	813.00	813.00	812.00	813.20	+ 4.20
Apr	821.00	837.00	820.00	833.70	+ 5.20
Jun	842.50	842.50	839.00	854.20	+ 6.20
Aug	876.00	876.00	868.00	874.70	+ 7.20
Oct	880.00	880.00	880.00	895.20	+ 8.20

Est. sales 24,000; sales Thur. 24,865.
Total open interest Thur. 171,425 off 1,840 from Wed.

Cash Prices

February 1, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.00	1.32
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	103-104	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	.40
Copper elect., lb	122½	.89¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4128	7.0376
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	34.800	6.710
Gold N.Y., oz	676.50	230.30

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 1, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,433.20 f	1,421.30
Reuters	1,822.10	1,809.50
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	446.18
D.J. Futures	N.A.	453.54

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—70

AVXCp s	FlBcpTex	PSA Inc
Amaxinc s	Florida Stl	PennaCo pf
Amax 3pf	Gulton Ind	Petrolane s
AmNat Res	Harrahs	Reece Cp
Anixter Bro	HeinzHJ	Riegel Textl
Bayuk Cig	JamesRiv n	Rosario Res
Bell Howell	KaisrAlum	StJoe Min
CompTapp	KaisA 4.12pf	SantaFe Ind
Cent Sova	KaisrAl 57pf	Seagram
ChrisC cvpf	KaisrAl 59pf	Shapell Ind
Chrysler wt	KaisrAl 66pf	SouUnCo
CinG 10.2pf	KCSouInd	StdOil Cal
Clark Oil	LearSieg pf	StdOil Ind
Coleco Ind	Leesona Cp	Starrett
ConsNatGs	McIntyrMg	Tenneco
Cooper Ind	Meredith Cp	Texasind
Crompt Kn	Milt Bradly	Trans Union
Dayln Hud	Mobil s	UtdRefg s
Diebold In	Napcolnd	US Home
Enserch	NorfkWin	ValeroEnr n
EquitGas s	NwstEnrgy s	War Swasey
ExCellO	Owensill	Wyly
Faberge Inc	OwnIl 4.75pf	YatesInd s
FedExpress		

NEW LOWS—34

AmerT&T	Gdrich pfA	PSvCol 7.15pf
AmTT pf	HacknskWtr s	StdMotA
ArizPub Svc	Indpls PwLt	Tampa Elec
AshlO pf	IowaIll GE	Toledo Ed
CaroPL pfA	JhnMnv 5.40pf	UnEl 3.50pf
CentSo West	KansCty PL	UnEl 7.44pf
CinG 9.52pf	KrogerCo s	UtahPL
DetE 7.45pf	Macy pfA	UtaPL 2.36pf
Documtn	Minn PwLt	Va ElPow
Emhart pf	OhEd 10.48pf	Wisc ElPow
FinStBar	PacG&E	WiscPw Lt
FlexiV 1.61pf		

Tokyo Exchange

February 1, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	171	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	194
Asahi Glass	368	Mitsubi Chem.	207
Canon	639	Mitsubi Corp.	720
Dai Nip. Print	541	Mitsubi Elec	208
Fuji Bank	410	Mitsui Co.	372
Fuji Photo	524	Mitsukoshi	442
Hitachi	264	Nippon Elec.	423
Honda Motor	608	Nippon Steel	133
C. Itoh	528	Sharp	615
I.H.I.	139	Sony Corp	1,690
Japan Air L.	2,580	Sumitomo Bank	405
Kansai El. Pwr.	890	Sumitomo Chem.	130
Kao Soap	415	Sumitomo Metal	132
Kawasaki Steel	135	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	533
Komatsu	335	Teijin	153
Kubota	362	Tokyo Marine	650
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toray	229
Matsu E. Wks	554	Toyota	811

New index : 467.77 ; Previous : 467.46
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,777.64 ; Previous : 6,768.16

European Gold Markets

February 1, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	675.00	676.50	+23.50
Zurich	667.00	676.00	+23.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	671.40	664.97	+0.27

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK, LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 11th February 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 13 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 1.63 net (div.per record-date 30.9.1979; gross Yen 2.50 p.sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.50 = Dfls. -.30 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 50.- = Dfls. -.41 p.CDR) will be deducted.
After 30.4.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 1.52 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd January 1980.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	232.50	220.00	231.50	231.55	220.60	220.75
May	236.50	224.50	235.75	235.80	224.05	224.10
Aug	237.00	226.50	236.40	236.50	226.20	226.25
Oct	N.A.	229.00	237.00	237.25	227.10	227.50
10,868 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,477	1,459	1,474	1,476	1,468	1,470
May	1,474	1,457	1,470	1,472	1,466	1,468
Jly	1,481	1,464	1,477	1,478	1,474	1,475
Sep	1,495	1,481	1,490	1,491	1,490	1,491
Dec	1,518	1,511	1,516	1,524	1,515	1,520
Mar	1,543	1,540	1,540	1,554	1,535	1,550
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	1,575	1,565	1,569
1,440 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,541	1,529	1,537	1,535	1,523	1,524
May	1,557	1,542	1,546	1,547	1,536	1,537
Jly	1,575	1,561	1,569	1,570	1,554	1,557
Sep	1,580	1,568	1,575	1,576	1,565	1,567
Nov	1,580	1,574	1,572	1,580	1,560	1,564
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,567	1,575	1,550	1,575
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,556	1,580	New	New
5,929 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 1, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	1,294.00	1,295.00	1,286.00	1,288.00
3 months	1,290.00	1,291.00	1,282.00	1,283.00
Cathodes: spot	1,249.00	1,250.00	1,231.00	1,235.00
3 months	1,266.00	1,269.00	1,252.00	1,255.00
Tin: spot	7,290.00	7,300.00	7,360.00	7,370.00
3 months	7,340.00	7,350.00	7,380.00	7,390.00
Lead: spot	494.00	496.00	503.00	504.00
3 months	487.00	498.00	500.00	501.00
Zinc: spot	369.00	371.00	366.00	368.00
3 months	384.00	385.00	380.00	381.00
Silver: spot	1,545.00	1,555.00	1,515.00	1,525.00
3 months	1,560.00	1,570.00	1,540.00	1,560.00
Aluminium: spot	897.00	902.00	891.00	893.00
3 months	912.00	913.00	903.00	904.00
Nickel: spot	3,060.00	3,070.00	3,040.00	3,060.00
3 months	3,180.00	3,190.00	3,165.00	3,170.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,090	2,050	2,075	2,090	+ 70
May	2,140	2,100	2,129	2,135	+ 31
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,135	2,150	+ 85
Aug	2,155	2,120	2,145	2,154	+ 66
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,168	2,175	+ 70
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,155	2,175	+ 70
Dec	2,175	2,175	2,185	2,200	+ 74
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,195	2,220	+ 75
2,400 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,351	1,345	1,345	1,355	— 6
May	1,340	1,340	1,330	1,345	— 6
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	—	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,380	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	1,395	Unch.
3 lots					

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 9)

Canada

Steel Co. of Canada *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,090.	1,770.
Profits	156.9	111.9
Per Share	5.74	4.07

* 1978 results restated.

United States

Brunswick

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	311.9	302.8
Profits	12.92	10.02
Per Share	0.60	0.46
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,260.	1,130.
Profits	51.42	46.86
Per Share	2.39	2.30

CIT Financial

4th Quar	1979	1978
Profits	30.73	32.24
Per Share	1.47	1.55
Year	1979	1978
Profits	107.27	98.45
Per Share	5.15	4.74

Consumers Power

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	568.1	503.2
Profits	28.44	38.51
Per share	0.58	0.82
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,000.	1,870.
Profits	155.37	140.25
Per share	3.24	3.21

Diamond International *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	399.0	363.0
Profits	17.70	12.50
Per Share	1.31	0.94
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300.	1,100.
Profits	61.70	44.90
Per Share	4.58	3.47

* 1978 results restated.

Ogden

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	565.7	498.2
Profits	13.69	13.32
Per Share	1.58	1.51
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,200.	1,800.
Profits	57.50	54.32
Per Share	6.58	6.06

Schering Plough

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	381.7	282.5
Profits	42.84	37.14
Per Share	0.79	0.70
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,500.	1,100.
Profits	222.27	193.63
Per Share	4.12	3.62

U.S. Sugar Duty Is Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — President Carter reduced the duty on imported raw sugar to the lowest level allowed by law — 0.625 cents a pound. The duty had been set at 2.8125 cents a pound since Nov. 11, 1977.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15⅝	12½	AARs	.40	2.9	9	99	14⅝	14	14	—⅜
5⅝	3¾	AAV	.20	4.8	5	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9½	7¼	APS	.44	5.2	6	33	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
3⅞	1	ATI				225	5	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	AVC			3	22	9	8¾	9	
11½	4½	AZL			18	199	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AZL pf	.48	8.0		30	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AcmePr				53	2⅛	2	2	
17	10	AcmeU	.34	2.5	13	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Action				2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.1	9	23	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	12	AdamRes n			23	83	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
22¾	13¼	AdamRus s	.12	.5	19	100	22½	21¾	22⅛	
48⅞	17¾	AdobeO	.20	.4	36	216	u49	47¼	48½	+1¼
2⅞	1⅛	AeplsCp			15	199	2⅛	2	2⅛	
24⅝	12¼	AeroFlo	.58	2.0	5	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Aeronca				319	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
7½	5⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.3		85	u 7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅜	AffilHsp	.28	5.0	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31½	19⅝	AffilPub	.96	3.1	10	6	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	AlterSix	.32	6.6	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅛	AirExpr n			13	25	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.9	9	43	5½	5	5⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	AlbaW	.10e	2.4	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	5⅛	Alcolac	.20	1.4	12	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	6⅞	Alphatn	.10	.5	17	380	23¼	21⅞	22⅛	—1⅛
17	9⅛	AltamR	.32	2.5	4	143	14⅛	13	13	—1
1½	¾	Altec			28	111	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
27	14⅛	AlterInv	.50	1.9	9	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
46⅝	16⅛	Amdbl	.40	1.4	27	2506	28½	24⅞	28	+3⅛
20⅝	8⅝	AmAgro s	.20	1.0	18	104	19⅞	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅞	AmBilt	.30e	3.4	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	ABusPd	.44	4.0	6	9	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCapCp			11	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	AContrl	.56a	4.3	6	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
24⅛	7½	AGorPd	.34	1.4	9	58	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	AIsraeli s			2	120	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	7½	AMzeA	.48	2.6	12	161	19	16½	18⅛	+1⅜
19	7½	AMzeB	.48	2.7	11	22	17¾	16½	17⅜	+1⅛
17⅜	15⅛	AmMfg	62c		2	111	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
12⅛	4½	AMdBld s			15	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅞	8⅛	AMotin	.36	2.4	6	107	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
46	24½	AmPetf	2.50	6.2	5	63	41⅞	40	40	— ⅞
11⅞	8¼	APrecs	.40	3.8	7	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
11	5⅛	ASciE				62	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.4		7	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	AmTec	.64	8.1	8	24	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	AndrJcb n			18	64	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ½
9	3	Andrea	.36	4.4	17	19	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
23	12½	AngloC	.21e	.9	11	85	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛
12½	6½	Anthony	.44b	4.5	4	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	7½	ApiDta	.16	1.3	16	206	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+1
41	18½	AqutCd	a.47			289	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+1⅛
10⅛	5⅞	ArrowA	.20	2.5	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Arundel	.10e	1.4	5	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
24½	13½	Asamer	g.40			358	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅛
6⅛	13-16	AskInSvc				65	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
18	7⅛	Astrex			11	18	u18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Atco Ind				30	1	15-16	1	+1-16
9½	2⅝	AtlsCM	.16e	2.6	16	929	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	AtlasCp wt				24	7⅜	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
31	18½	Augat s	.40	1.4	15	33	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	1⅛	AutoTrn				15	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	AutmRad				26	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	AVEMC	.40	3.4	10	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	16	Avondl	1.20	6.1	10	13	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1
		— B—B—B —								
2¼	13-16	BRT				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	9⅛	Badger	.80	6.3	6	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Baker	.20	3.6		5	5½	5⅛	5½	
8⅛	6⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.3		x6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
23½	16⅝	BanFd	1.72e	7.3		15	23½	23½	23½	
2½	1⅛	Bangor wt				37	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Banistr g				69	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Barclay				9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	5	BarnesE			19	103	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.0		84	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
13⅝	6	BarryR s	.16	2.2	8	137	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Bartons				23	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	2½	BaruchF			57	164	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	5½	BasRsNY n			33	222	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BelscR			32	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	BnfStA s	.40	1.6	6	11	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17	BnfStB s	.40	1.6	6	8	25½	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	3	BergEnt			6	10	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
15⅜	7	BergnB	.32	2.2	9	152	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
25	13⅞	BrgB pf	1.15	4.6		23	25	24	25	+1
3	⅞	BernzO				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	2	BethCp			13	16	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Beverly	.24	1.8	15	977	u13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
12½	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.2	8	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.4	12	111	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	BigVSp s	.30	3.4	6	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5½	4⅛	BillyKid n			3	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
9	7	Blessng	.54	7.2	4	4	7⅛	7½	7½	
28	16½	Blount	.64	2.3	8	154	u28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅛	BodinAp				38	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20½	11⅛	BoltBer	.40	2.0	17	11	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
44½	17⅝	BowVall	g.10			1042	u44⅜	43	44½	+1
7⅞	3	Bowmar			65	145	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	Bowne	.60b	2.5	6	32	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
14¼	7⅞	BradfdN	.26	1.9	10	160	13⅝	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
5½	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.7	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	Braniff wt				4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	Brascan	1.20	5.7	10	98	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	BrounE	1.40	5.7	9	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Breeze	.57t	4.1	6	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	BroDart	.20	4.4	13	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
25⅞	10½	BrooksP s	.40	1.5	13	79	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	BrnFA	1.24	3.1	12	2	u39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
42⅛	31	BrnFB	1.24	2.9	13	87	u43	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Buell	.50	5.6	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅞	3¼	Buildex			4	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Burgess			1	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23½	9⅛	Burnsin	.60	3.0	10	33	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
26	12	CK Pet	.16	.6	36	274	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	6¼	CDI			4	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	6½	CHB Fd	.57b	8.3	5	32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	19	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	9¼	CRS	.36	2.4	6	19	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
27½	15¼	CSE	1.40b	6.7	5	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	CagleA			4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	17	Caldor s	.50	2.0	11	45	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6	Calcomp				74	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
56½	30¼	CalPtC	2	4.0	7	2	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛
39½	16⅛	Camco	.30	.8	13	29	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Campbll n			3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	5⅝	CmpChb g				183	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	9½	CdnHmst g				1438	u27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
22¼	7⅛	CdMarc	g.46		11	18	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
23	13½	CdnMer g				13	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13	9⅞	CdnOcc s	.24			129	12	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	10	34	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Caressa	.05e	1.7	16	46	3	2⅞	3	
23⅞	17¼	CaroEn s			8	21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
57	44⅛	CaroPLpf	5	11.		z200	45½	45	45	— ⅜
7½	3⅜	CarrolDv	.05e	1.1	8	28	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
20	14⅛	CastlAM	1b	5.6	5	5	18	18	18	
21⅛	18⅛	CosFd	1.60a	8.3		8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Cavitrn	.12e	.9	21	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	CeluCft			6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	CentSe	.70e	9.3		62	7½	7½	7½	
24½	18⅞	CenS pf	1.25	5.2		z200	24	24	24	
27⅝	14½	Cenvill	1.20	4.6	6	62	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Cetec	.12	1.8	11	74	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅛	6⅛	ChadMl	.60	8.7	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	ChampHo				192	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
30½	13⅛	CharMd			9	118	30	28¾	30	— ½
11	6⅝	Chmest	.28	2.6	9	3	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	
30⅛	17⅛	ChiRv	1.60	8.1	14	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
39	18⅛	ChiefDv g s				319	37	35⅞	36⅞	+1⅛
14	8⅛	ChildWld			6	19	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
8	6	ChitmCp	.30	4.6	7	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	CircleK s			9	44	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅛	8⅛	Citation	.56	6.4	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅛	CitBkNJ	2	9.0	4	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26½	11	CityGas	1	4.9	8	10	20½	20	20½	+ ½
6	3⅛	Clabir	.18b	3.1	10	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Clarmt	.58e	4.1		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ClarkC	.29e	3.8	7	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Clarostat			8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	Clausng s	1.08	4.1	11	43	26⅛	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Clopay	.32	3.9	13	2	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
7	3⅛	CohenHat			10	69	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8	3	Cohu	.16e	2.2	11	103	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅛	Colemn	1	6.0	7	22	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ½
22⅛	4⅛	ColCml			75	42	7⅛	7¼	7½	
21⅛	9⅛	Colwell	.60	3.3	20	57	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
62½	28⅛	Cominco	3			346	59⅝	56⅛	59¼	+1⅞
25⅛	17⅛	ComAll	.50	2.2	7	38	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ½
15⅛	11⅛	ComA pf	1.60	13.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35	14⅛	ComMtl	.60b	1.8	5	84	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅜
54⅞	24	Comdint s			12	107	52	51½	51⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ComdrCp			18	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Compo s	.20	2.9	8	24	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	CompuD			8	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Compinv			6	8	3⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	12⅞	Conchm	.80	5.2		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Condec	.33t	1.7	11	301	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	ConrHm	1.53t	13.	4	15	11½	11⅛	11½	
7	5⅛	Conroy	.16	2.3	6	33	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
26⅛	8⅛	ConsOG				84	25⅝	25	25	— ½
27⅛	8⅛	ConsRef	.80	3.9	13	158	20⅞	20	20½	+1
9½	3⅛	ConlMtl			10	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	CookIn	.20e	2.7	6	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	CoopJr				8	3½	3½	3½	
36⅛	17⅛	CoreLb	.28	.8	31	26	u37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Cornlius	.80	4.6	7	47	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Courtld	.17e	9.4	6	13	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
4⅛	1⅛	CrestFo			7	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	9½	CrestOil s	.16a	.9	27	82	18⅛	17½	18	— ⅛
35⅛	24	Cromot	1.80	5.4	4	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	23	CrossAT	1.40	4.2	10	75	33⅛	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
58½	30⅛	CwnCP s	.80a	1.9	3	49	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
48½	38½	CwnCP B n	.80a	2.1		25	38½	d38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
58⅛	50	CwnCP pf	1.92	3.9		14	49½	d49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
5½	3½	CrownC	.20	5.2	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Crownin s	.28	4.1	4	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	CrutcR	.36	1.6	42	290	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	CrystlO s			28	325	29⅝	28	29⅛	+ ⅛
26	13⅛	CubicCp	.60	2.5	9	210	24	22⅛	24	+1⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Curtice	1.10b	4.5	7	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Cyprus				14	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
15⅛	12⅛	Cyprus pf	1.70	12.		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5½	3¼	DCL			7	60	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4½	2¼	DWG	.29t	7.7	5	28	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
25½	7⅛	Damson				616	21⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ⅞
11¼	5⅛	DataAc n	.73t	7.5	7	48	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Datapd	.30	1.3	17	215	22¾	22¼	22¾	
42⅛	11	DavMn	.75e	2.2	18	63	35	34	34¼	— ½
3	2⅛	Decoratr	.24	8.3	11	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¾	12⅛	DelLabs	.48	3.3	12	13	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
34⅛	7⅛	DelhiO	.10e	.3	35	161	33½	32¼	33½	+1
14	7⅛	DelhwdF	.60	5.1	9	26	11⅞	10⅞	11¾	+1¼
26⅛	20⅛	Depositr	1.60	7.4	4	1	21½	21½	21½	
3⅛	1	DesonJw			39	76	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14½	DevonGp s			5	z5050	22⅞	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
15	3⅛	Digicon			39	169	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes				34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1⅛	DisFab			7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Dixicon	.30	6.3	6	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
57½	29	DomeP g s				848	55½	53¼	55½	+ ⅞
26½	19	Domtr	g1.80a			113	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
38½	17⅛	DorcGs n	.20	.5	11	282	36⅛	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
7½	5⅛	DghtyB n	.30b	4.4	8	15	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	
12½	6⅛	Downey s	.32	4.4	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
21¼	8¼	DrivHarr			8	7	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
11¼	7	DrFair	.40	4.4	18	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17½	DplxPd	1	3.8	4	7	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
15½	9	DurTst	.40a	2.8	14	41	14½	14⅛	14½	
15¼	3⅛	Dynictn			87	347	12⅞	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅛	Dyneer s	.56	3.6	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		— E—E—E —								
5¾	3½	EAC	.36	6.5	18	22	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
19	10	EECO	.28	1.6	13	17	18	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
40⅛	15⅛	EarthRes	1.50	3.9	10	240	38	36½	38	+1
20	15⅛	EsmCo	1.20	6.3	7	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅛	EDO s	.40	1.7	14	86	24	23⅞	24	
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren				21	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ElAudD				47	3⅝	3	3¼	— ⅛
28½	16½	Electrog	1	3.7	9	44	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
37	25⅛	ElecAm	1.40	4.9	5	7	29	28½	28½	— ½
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n			17	304	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	EmrRd			11	208	16¼	14⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	EnvyRs	.24	1.5	31	125	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind				1	2½	2½	2½	
13½	6⅛	Espey	.20e	1.7	16	28	12	11⅞	12	
7⅛	3⅛	EtzLav	.20e	3.8	4	15	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	EvansAr	.40b	2.5	10	29	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅛	Exective			6	5	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
		— F—F—F —								
16⅛	8	FPA	.40	2.6	2	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
14⅛	9⅛	FabInd s	.40	3.0	4	35	13⅞	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	FairTex			5	26	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	FairfNob				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
12⅞	8⅛	FayDrp	.24b	2.1	8	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
19½	12⅛	FedMart				10	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¾	FedRt	1.40	8.1	20	21	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	FedRes			29	237	9¼	9	9½	
62⅞	24⅛	Felmnt	.25	.4	27	19	61¾	61⅛	61¾	+ ¼
20⅛	12⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.2	8	1	18½	18½	18½	
9⅞	7⅛	FtConn	1a	12.	6	3	8½	8⅛	8½	
24⅛	15⅛	FtSLSh	1b	6.5	4	3	15½	15½	15½	
4½	2⅛	Fstmrk				10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	FischrP	.53t	5.0	9	22	10⅝	10½	10½	
23½	17	FitchGE	2.60	12.	6	2	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
9⅛	3⅛	Flagg			14	14	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FlanEnt				3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30	17⅛	FlightSf s	.16	.5	22	45	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	FloRck	.24	1.8	6	21	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
39	12⅛	FlowGen			22	36	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.48	4.1	7	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
25½	13⅛	FlukeJ s			15	43	25⅛	24½	25	+ ½
7⅞	4½	Foodrm			4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	7	FooteM	.20e	1.8	13	27	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
63	41	FordCan g				z230	46½	46½	46½	
19⅞	10⅛	ForestC	.10	.5	11	6	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
25⅛	4⅛	ForestLab				28	23½	22⅞	23¼	— ¼
21½	5⅛	FrankRt	.12e	.6	25	24	19	18⅞	19	
10⅞	7⅛	Franks	.36	4.2	6	12	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Friedm	.24b	3.0	4	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
11½	3⅛	FriendFr				5	6	6	6	
13	7⅛	Frlgnrs	.40	5.1	3	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅛	9	FrontA	.20b	1.5	6	55	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
7⅛	3⅛	FrontA wt				20	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1⅛	GIExpl			11	56	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
7½	2⅞	GRI			19	37	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
4⅛	1¼	GTI			12	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	6⅞	Garan	.80	7.9	6	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38⅛	15½	GofLlet	.40b	1.1	17	190	38⅛	37⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	17½	GelmSc n			22	27	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	[illegible]
5¼	3½	GnEmp	.32b	6.2	5	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	[illegible]
10½	3½	GenExp				118	4⅝	4⅜	4½	[illegible]
3⅞	2	GnHous			5	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	[illegible]
8¾	2⅞	Genisco			9	129	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	[illegible]
35⅝	21	Garber s			24	40	30⅛	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	15⅛	GiantF s	1	5.4	5	12	19⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	8⅝	GntYell	g.65e		15	177	18⅞	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29¼	5⅝	Glasrock	.10	.4	44	156	29⅛	30⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	25	Glatfltr	1.60	5.8	5	3	27⅝	27½	[illegible]	[illegible]
35½	19½	Glnmr	.88b	2.6	9	7	34⅛	33⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	8	Glasser	.44	4.8	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¼	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.4	84	990	21⅛	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH	.64	4.9	8	71	13	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield				328	2½	2⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2¼	1	GoodLS				20	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅛	⅝	Gorlch wt				32	1⅛	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	19⅝	GormR	1.32	5.3	8	8	25⅛	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	9	GouldT	1.28	9.1	9	1	14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	6½	GrahMt	.20	1.4	124	22	13⅞	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	8½	GrandAu	.34e	2.5	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	7⅝	GrndCll	.50	6.1	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	6⅝	GrangrA			116	28	11⅞	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅝	6½	GtAmInd			4	10	9⅞	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¼	5⅝	GtBasinP				438	23⅛	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
42¼	23	GtLkCh	.32	.8	17	132	42	41⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅞	1⅛	GtLakR				23	2	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn				15	1	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅜	7	GREIT	.40	4.3	17	2	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	20⅛	GrossT	1.44	5.4	8	1	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	9	GuardC	.40b	4.6	9	42	10⅞	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	13⅛	Guilfrd s	.52	2.8	4	37	19	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
114⅝	30¼	GlfCan	g1.60			786	114⅛	108⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	6⅝	Gulfstrm			7	36	11⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— H—H—H —								
7⅝	4¼	Hampin	.65t	12.	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	5⅝	HanSaRt				80	8	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
38	25	Harland	1	2.7	11	288	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]
7½	2¼	Harvey			10	106	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro			6	19	6⅝	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
13½	9½	Hasting	.40	5.3	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3½	HawaiA				15	5	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	HlthCh s			41	284	9⅞	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¼	6⅝	HelthM	.30	3.5	5	4	8⅝	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	3⅝	Heloick	.10	1.1	13	58	9	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	HelmMfg				16	2⅝	2¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6	HiGInc	.12r	1.2	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¼	6⅝	Highland				1	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	2½	HillrAv			14	36	6⅝	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	5⅝	Hipimic	.20	1.2	10	34	16⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4¾	2⅝	Holman	.20	5.5	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¼	6⅝	HollyCp			17	971	u15⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	24¾	Hormel	1.48	4.7	6	19	35⅝	35⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	9⅝	HorzHor			38	239	37⅛	35⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	9¼	HospMt	.60	4.1	25	40	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22¼	16⅛	Hotel	2.10e	9.4	9	72	u22½	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
8½	5⅝	HousRon	.50b	6.3	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¼	2⅝	HouseVl			9	3	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	15⅝	HouOM	.80	3.0	17	989	26⅝	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	18	HouO pf	1.69	6.9		221	24⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
49½	9½	HowelC	.40o	.9	8	55	44⅛	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
5½	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.4	20	1	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	25¼	HubellA	1.70	5.5	7	3	31⅛	31	31	[illegible]
34	24¾	HubellB	1.70	5.4	7	21	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	[illegible]
25⅝	21½	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.4		2	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
30¼	11⅝	HuckMf	.36	1.2	10	15	30	29⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn			4	1	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
95⅝	46¼	HudBO	g2.30			171	96⅛	91⅛	94	[illegible]
9⅝	4½	HuntH	.20	2.5	8	5	8	8	8	[illegible]
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g	1			39	71⅛	70⅛	71	[illegible]
		— I—I—I —								
9⅝	3½	ICH	.20	2.5	5	13	8⅛	8	8	[illegible]
17½	7⅝	ICM	1e	6.0	13	29	17	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
7½	3⅝	IFS Ind	.18	3.2	5	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
17	10⅝	IMC	.28	1.7	5	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	8	IRT Pr	.57e	5.6	15	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
1	⅝	ITI				47	5	15-16	15-16	15-16
2 5-16	1⅝	ImpGo	.12e	6.2	6	41	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	[illegible]
7½	4⅛	Imperind s	.05t	.7	4	68	7	6⅞	7	+ [illegible]
42½	21	ImpOilA	g1.20			1040	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	[illegible]
41½	36	InPL pf	4	11.		z100	35⅛	d35⅛	35⅛	[illegible]
2⅝	⅞	InflightSv				49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅝	17⅛	Instron	.40	1.2	8	19	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	[illegible]
1½	⅞	InstrSys			18	1702	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]
14½	9⅝	InsSv pf	.25t	2.0		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
16⅝	6⅝	IntegRes			10	41	15⅝	15	15	— [illegible]
21¼	7⅛	IntCtyGs	g.32			4497	u22⅛	21	21	— [illegible]
18	10⅝	Intrmk s	.16	1.0	6	53	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
4	2¼	IntBnknt			9	1744	u 4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ [illegible]
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n			11	93	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— [illegible]
1⅛	11-16	IntFdSvc				3	15-16	⅞	⅞	— [illegible]
7⅞	5	IntProt	.30	5.3	4	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— [illegible]
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw			8	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ [illegible]
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
4¼	1⅝	InvestFla				20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	Ionics			13	44	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ [illegible]
33⅝	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.6	8	78	14	13⅝	14	— [illegible]
5	2⅝	Irvinind	.10	2.4		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— [illegible]
		— J—J—J —								
16½	10½	Jacobs	.50b	2.9	9	201	u17⅞	[illegible]	17⅛	+1
6½	2	Jetero	.10e	1.7	16	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	+ [illegible]
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			7	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅛	+ [illegible]
6⅝	3½	JohnPd	.36	6.7		200	[illegible]	[illegible]	5⅛	— [illegible]
18⅝	3⅝	JuniperP				106	39⅝	[illegible]	17	— [illegible]
		— K—K—K —								
8½	4⅛	KTelln	.30e	4.2	6	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ [illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin	.75c			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ [illegible]
9¼	5⅝	Kalisfod n			23	693	u 9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ [illegible]
47½	36¼	KnGs pf	4.50	12.		z10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	KapokT			18	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
19⅝	11⅝	KavCo	.60	3.4	8	31	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—
28¼	9⅝	KenaiCp			25	232	26⅝	25	26⅛	+
14⅝	9	Kenwin	.80a	6.3	6	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
6¼	4	Ketchm	.17t	3.1	17	1	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	3⅝	Kev Co	.30	5.2	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	8⅝	Kev Ph n	.03b	.2	90	76	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—
2	¾	Kidde wt				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2¾	KinArk			10	50	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
26	15⅝	KingRad	.40	1.7	7	230	24	23	23⅝	[illegible]
53⅝	19¾	KirbyEx			12	29	51	50½	50⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Kit Mfg				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts				3	11	10⅝	11	
27	14¾	Knogo n			16	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			4	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	[illegible]
		— L—L—L —								
5¼	3½	LSB	.23t	5.8	7	5	4	4	4	[illegible]
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.0	27	117	3	3	3	[illegible]
7¾	4⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.0	9	23	7	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
4¼	2¼	LaPnt			16	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh g				88	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
14¾	4⅛	Landmk			108	35	13⅝	13	13	[illegible]
11½	7⅝	Laneco	.24	2.2	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
18	10⅝	LazKap n	.40	2.2	8	69	u18⅛	17⅝	18	[illegible]
28½	15⅝	LeaRnl s	.60	2.2	10	17	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]
6½	3	LeePh			17	128	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	[illegible]
17	12	LehighP			5	6	17	17	17	[illegible]
5⅝	2¼	LeisureT			4	64	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	[illegible]
8⅞	5	LibtyFb	.56t	8.8	4	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	[illegible]
12	8	Lightolr	.30	3.2	5	12	9½	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
9	6	LillAnn	.24	2.6	13	11	u 9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	[illegible]
10½	5¼	LincAm			12	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	LloydsE			7	2	2	2	2	
6⅝	2⅝	Lodge	.10e	1.8	14	117	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	[illegible]
28	17½	Lohmn	1.20	4.0	13	85	u29⅝	27⅝	29⅛	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section).
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADV. Source
INTERNATIONAL INTERNAL AUDITOR		Group of Cos. (Energy distr. business).	Lagos (but residence outside GB poss.)	Qualified accountants. English + Spanish or Italian; exp. management level.	E.H. Simpson, Coopers & Lybrand Ass. Ltd. Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V 7DQ.	F.T. 24-1-80
PERSONNEL MANAGER	Commensurate with experience	Marine transport company.	U.S.A. Gulf South	Seagoing exp.; admin. ability; aggressive.	Box D 1497, Int'l Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 24-1-80
VICE-PRESIDENT Development	Excellent	PCL Construction Ltd.	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	Grad. engineer or equiv. with a min. of 10 yrs. related exp. in building const. ind.	Mr. N. J. Goeschel, PCL Construction Ltd., 5410-99 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.	Wall Street Journal 25-1-80
Int. Verkaufsleiter als Mitglied der Geschaeftsleitung	Grosszuegig	Freizeitbranche Unternehmen	Schweiz	Marketing + Verkaufspersoenlichkeit Int'l Format. Deutsch, Franzoesisch, Englisch.	Herrn F.A. Hausmann's Hausermann Co. AG 8035 Zuerich, Stampfenbachstr. 48, Tel.: 01-604141.	F.&.Z. 25-1-80
CORPORATE BANKING OFFICERS	Commensurate with importance of positions	Continental Illinois Corp.	Europe	Exp. 3-5 yrs. credit risk assessment & marketing in int'l fin. inst. Effectiveness in multiple European cultures.	C. E. Becker, Vice-Pres. Corp. Personnel Services, Continental Bank House, 162 Queen Victoria St., London EC4V 4BS, England. Tel.: 01-236 7444.	I.H.T. 28-1-80
President & Chief Executive Officer Industrial Goods	Generous	German industrial Corp. (Textile related mat., home furnish., household, industrial & medical).	U.S.A. North-East	CEO of ind. co., or Gen. Mngr., background ind. marketing. Pref. American citizen or German W./U.S. exp.	P.A. Man. Consultants GmbH Bettinastr. 62, 6 Frankfurt 1, Abt. Personalabteilung, Germany. Tel. (0611) 748491.	I.H.T. 28-1-80
EUROPEAN DIRECTOR		Int'l Division U.S. manufacturer metal prod. for plumbing + automotive markets.		Knowledge European plumbing market, multilingual; English a must.	Box D 1499 International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 28-1-80
PROJECT MANAGERS	$44 to $60 per year + benefits	U.S. mining company.	U.S.A.	Engineering degree, 10 yrs. exp. proj. management.	Mr. Dale Eastman, The Search Group, 4625 South 2300 East, Suite 207, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117. Tel. (801) 272-9283.	I.H.T. 28-1-80
GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	£25-30,000	Major Public Group (specialist const. & engineering services).	London	Financial executive; extensive industrial exp. (new senior mngt. appointment).	Ref. 881, F.J.E. Hall, Thomson McLintock As., 70 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1SX.	The Economist 26-1-80
PRODUCT MANAGER CHEM. IND.		French subsidiary int'l chemical group.	Assume France	Degree in chemistry or bus. admin. Exp. sales/marketing chemical industry.	Robertson Associates AG, Muehlebachstr. 54, P.O.B. 283, CH-8032 Zurich. Tel.: 47-97-88.	Le Nouvel Economiste 28-1-80
EUROPEAN Commodity Sales Manager	Attractive package	Leading U.S. Securities & Commodity firm.	Europe	Extensive experience Commodity Brokerage in supervisory capacity.	Box D 1503, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 29-1-80
PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGER		Union Carbide Europe SA (Agricultural Products Dept.)	Geneva + travel	Swiss nat. or work permit. Int'l exp. agric. pesticides. English plus.	Ian Ferguson, Personnel Mgr. Union Carbide Europe SA 5, rue Pedro-Meylan, 1211 Geneve 17.	I.H.T. 29-1-80
Sales Executive Ad Network Europe		Major European ad agency	Assume Europe	Exp. Mideast, Africa, L. America, Eastern countries; French + English.	Box D 1501, Int'l Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 29-1-80

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		LoewT wt			47	38⅛	37½	38	
		Loglcon		11	28	21¾	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅞
		LaGenS 1.05	3.4	9	5	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
		LouisCe 1.64	5.8	5	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
		LundyEl		12	58	10⅝	9¾	10¼	— ⅛
		Lydall .70	8.2	6	12	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
		LynchCo		3	19	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
		Lynnwear		5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		— M—M—M —							
		MPO		6	5	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
		Macks .20	2.9	5	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		Macrod		90	523	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
		MePS 1.84	11.	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
		Mnaood		12	3	12	11¾	12	+ ½
		MonrC s.40b	2.6	10	81	16	d15¾	15¾	— ⅜
		Marindq		16	381	2 13-16	2 11-16	2 13-16	—1-16
		Marm pf2.25	11.		14	19⅝	19¾	19¾	
		Marshin .66t	4.3	9	33	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
		MarlPr .40	4.4	13	58	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
		Masind .20	2.6		24	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
		Masters		6	7	8½	8½	8½	
		MilRsh s.20	.4	42	14	51⅝	50¾	51⅝	+ ⅜
		MilRsh wt			3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
		Matrix s		19	59	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
		MaulTec .14	2.7	103	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
		McCulO		13	902	13⅝	13	13⅜	— ½
		McDow n.13t	.8	34	20	16⅝	16½	16½	
		McKeon		3	29	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Means 1.20	4.6	9	234	u26⅛	24½	25⅞	+1⅛
		Medalst .56	5.3	5	38	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
		MedloG .84	2.9	9	36	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
		Memon n.24	.9	10	170	u26⅛	23⅝	26¼	+2¼
		Megolnt .28	3.7	3	211	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
		MEMCo 1	7.3	6	47	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
		MercSL .50b	5.5	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	7½	MetPro .15	1.4	9	34	11⅛	10⅝	11	
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.2	7	31	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
37¼	19¼	Metnth .32	1.3	57	80	25⅝	24⅝	25	—1⅛
5¾	3	Metrocor		26	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅞	MichGen		21	40	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	6½	MchSug .40	2.4	8	220	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅝	MichS pf.24	6.3		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	3¾	Mickibry .16	2.8	16	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MidldCo .30	2.7	5	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.9	14	20	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Miller H		6	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8	4½	MissnIT		3	18	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
41½	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	19	447	40⅝	39¾	40⅞	+1
24½	12⅞	MiteCp .40	3.2	6	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	MonMg .44	8.0	6	16	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Moog .40b	1.7	13	44	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½
10½	7½	MtgGth .91e	8.9	13	76	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.4	4	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	MottSM .20	2.4	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.6	5	4	10⅝	10¼	10¾	
7¾	2¾	Movielab .52t	8.0	6	14	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18¾	11	NFC n .20	1.1	12	130	17⅞	17⅛	17½	+ ½
16⅞	5	Nordo .24	1.7	11	19	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	NCnvSt n.40	3.8	9	53	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6¾	NatEdu .68t	5.2	6	37	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
21½	12⅝	NHltE		9	11	20½	19½	20½	+1
10¼	1⅛	NKinney			236	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	5¼	NtPatent			1022	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
8¾	5	NtSecR .60a	7.2	8	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			20	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
8⅝	4	NrSpinn .24	3.6	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.0	8	17	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
28½	17⅞	NHamp .80a	3.0	7	25	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Nidrlo .06e	2.5	72	180	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	10⅞	NMxAr .30e	.9	88	4	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅜
11	7⅝	NPlnRt s.90	9.7	11	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
8⅞	6¼	NProc .55e	7.9	7	69	7⅛	6⅞	7	
27⅞	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.0	10	9	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¾
13⅝	5⅞	NewbE .50	4.0		27	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.3	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			21	½	½	½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Nexus		8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2½	1¼	Noelind		22	22	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Nolex		15	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18	8⅝	Norin .60	3.1	6	251	u19⅞	18	19¼	+2
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		7	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
12½	6½	Nortek .08	.9	6	51	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
25½	15½	NoARoy .24	1.8	10	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	9	NoCdO g		.31	123	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
46	34	NIPS pf4.25	12.		z300	36¼	d26	36	
19⅝	9⅞	NuclDta		8	39	14⅞	13¾	14	— ⅜
43⅞	21	Numac g.07l			191	40¼	38⅞	39⅛	+ ½
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	5¼	OEA .20e	1.9	17	26	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Oakwd .12b	.7	7	x37	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
8	4⅜	OhArt .24	4.2	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	9	OhSealy s.72	6.3	8	8	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	
10	6⅞	Olilnd .40e	4.7	7	5	8½	8½	8½	
75½	31⅞	OOklep		34	x700	73⅞	71½	71½	—1½
15⅞	6⅞	OrloleH .40a	2.7	4	69	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand		14	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn .80	5.5	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3	OxfordFt		3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	OzarkA		4	65	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3¾	⅞	PF Ind			102	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
⅞	9-16	PNBMI wt			26	u 1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
16¼	12½	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		4	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
15	10½	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13⅝	9½	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	13.		37	20¾	20½	20½	
25½	18	PGEpfV 2.32	13.		7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
27¼	19⅞	PGEpfT 2.54	13.		8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		23	21⅞	d20⅝	21	—1¼
12½	8⅞	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
25¾	18⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		34	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	— ⅜
21½	14⅞	PGEpfM 1.96	13.		10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
22¼	16⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	13.		25	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
24½	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		1	19	19	19	+ ¼
12¾	8½	PGEpfI 1.09	12.		28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
46⅞	34	PacLt pf4.50	13.		z20	36	36	36	— ⅛
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.8	10	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
54	41	PacPLpf 5	12		z25	43	43	43	+1
30⅝	14⅛	PageP g n			605	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
36⅞	26	PallCp s .44	1.3	20	31	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
3	1¼	PalomrF		7	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3⅝	Pantasf .30	7.1	13	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
31	13⅝	Paradyn n		29	149	29½	28¼	29½	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	ParaPk			6	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
19¼	11¼	ParkCh .60a	3.3	7	4	18¼	18	18¼	
12¼	4⅜	ParkEl		10	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
34⅜	22	Parsons s 1	2.9	12	229	u35⅛	33⅝	34⅝	+1
6¾	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.5	4	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
14	8⅝	Patagon		5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6½	PeerTu .40	3.3	9	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2	⅜	PenDix wt			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅜	11	PenEM .80a	3.4	8	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
16	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.6	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅝	PECo .73t	21.	25	47	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenobS .28	4.3	6	12	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
14⅞	10⅞	Penril n .15	1.1	11	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅜	1	Pentron		10	6	1½	1½	1½	
35¼	25⅛	PepBoys 1b	2.9	6	4	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅜
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.1	6	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	10⅝	Perini .40	2.2	11	77	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅛	PetLew s		16	401	21¾	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		40	12	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	6.9	3	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix			15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17½	8¼	PicNPay .32	2.3	7	17	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	PlonrSys		32	86	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
4⅝	2½	PlonTx .20t			4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
37¾	23⅞	PltDM 1.60	4.3	5	11	37½	37	37	— ⅜
38½	28⅝	Plttway 1.45	5.0	7	11	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Pizzaln n		14	99	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
56½	21½	PlacrDv g1a			33	56¼	53½	54	—1
12⅞	5⅝	Plantind		30	146	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.6	4	66	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.9	8	z350	17½	17	17	— ¼
3⅝	1	Polaron		4	55	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
24	14⅝	PostCp .50	2.6	9	3	19	19	19	
30⅜	14¼	PrairieO g		28	23	28	27	27	—1
14⅝	10⅞	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5	6	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	5.2	7	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8⅝	6	PrattR pf.66	10.		3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.6	8	29	22¾	22⅜	22½	
5¼	3	PresRtA .05e	1.3	3	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	PresRtB .05e	1.2	3	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16¾	10⅝	PrpCT 1.42e	7.9	13	66	u18⅝	17⅝	18	+1¼
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3	13	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
24¾	19⅛	PgSP pfC2.34	12.		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
16⅛	8¼	PulteH .32	1.9	4	104	u16½	15⅝	16½	+1⅛
11¼	6½	PuntaG		8	92	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	9.0		16	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
9¾	6⅛	Qualinn n.50	6.1	2	34	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
12¼	6¾	Quebcr g.25e	2.1		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		10	98	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	RET			200	5⅜	5	5½	+ ¼
46⅜	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.9		5	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	10	13	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
2½	1½	RPS		8	7	2¼	2	2	— ¼
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.5	17	45	4	3⅝	4	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	1.9	9	85	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
57	13½	RnchEx .30e	.6	17	47	49⅞	48⅞	48¾	+ ⅜
28⅛	18⅞	RangrO s			952	25⅝	24¼	25⅛	+ ½
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.7	9	12	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
5	2	RapAm wt			39	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8¼	2	RathP		14	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32	15¾	Roylnd .44	1.4	21	123	32	31⅛	31⅞	
5⅝	2¼	Reading			52	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	15¾	REInv 1.60	7.0	12	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
12⅝	7⅝	RtlncT 1.25e	16.		6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	ReevesT		13	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6½	4½	RefaTr .32	5.6	3	13	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅛	RegalB .72	3.6	11	42	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.4	4	118	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.8	6	137	52	50⅝	52	+1⅜
24⅛	19½	RNY pf 2.12	10.		45	20½	20⅜	20⅝	
20	11⅞	ReshCot .32	1.7	16	38	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
54⅞	23⅛	Resrt A		4	803	32¼	31⅛	32	— ⅜
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			57	13⅝	13	13	— ½
83¾	32⅜	Resrt B		5	z600	40	40	40	— ¾
4⅞	2⅝	RestAssc		7	23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		.9	29	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
38⅞	14¾	RioIOil n		23	60	34⅜	33½	34⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4	RiblelP .12	2.4	5	25	5⅛	5	5	
34¼	21⅜	RioAlgo g1.50			30	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
13⅝	5½	Robntch			13	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	5	Roblin .12	1.3	54	168	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
20½	10⅝	Rockwav 1b	5.2	7	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	14	16	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅜	RoncoT		18	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	4¼	Rossmr		19	52	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	RoyPalm			5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1½	Rusco			23	2	2	2	
5¾	2⅝	RBW Co		5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.0	5	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	4.5	10	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2	7	1	13½	13½	13½	
3¼	1⅞	SMD		4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
9¼	4	SSP			41	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
18⅞	11⅞	Salem .40a	2.5	9	24	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	2	SCarlo .07e	1.1		49	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
10	6¼	SDgo pf .90	12.		2	7½	7½	7½	
10⅜	7¼	SDgo pf 1	13.		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
96⅞	72½	SDgo pf9.84	13.		z100	75	75	75	— ¼
26¾	18⅞	SDgo pf2.68	13.		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	6.9	16	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
3	⅜	SFRE wt			74	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	3	Sargent n		110	22	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
24¾	13⅝	Schnutt 1a	4.3	4	30	24	23½	23½	— ¼
17½	2⅝	Schiller		10	47	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Schradr		30	26	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Schwab n.30	3.5	8	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
75	21⅛	ScurryR g		13	11	74	72	73¾	+ ¼
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.1	5	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	6.0	8	261	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
1½	13-16	Seaport			35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Seapl pf			z150	4	4	4	
7	3⅜	Searsind		8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5	3	SecCap		12	53	4½	4½	4½	
20¼	17¼	SelsDel n		17	105	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Selas .36	4.6	9	31	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
10⅝	5⅞	Semich .20b	2.0	16	30	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.0	5	14	8	7⅝	8	
7⅝	3	Servo			23	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15½	9⅞	SetonCo .50b	4.3	4	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8¼	4¾	ShaerS .60e	7.7	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.4	13	46	21⅛	20¼	21¼	+1⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Sharon wi			3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6¼	4⅛	Showin .40	7.3	5	21	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	ShellrR		6	95	4¼	4	4⅛	
7	4⅛	Shopwell		7	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
29⅞	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.0	7	22	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
40½	18⅛	Sierrcln .30a	.8	18	18	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅛	Silco s .32	2.9	9	116	11⅛	10½	11	+ ¼
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.6	7	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40e	5.1	3	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	11⅛	Sitainc .10e	.4	6	3	23	23	23	
7⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst			21	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.9	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	3¼	Solitron		15	187	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
30¾	23⅝	SonderB .40	1.3	10	7	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	SorgPap .50r	3.6	4	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
9⅞	6	Soundsn .40	4.2	4	47	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
11⅞	9⅝	SoetCap .80a	7.8	14	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	11.		8	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
13⅝	10	SCEd pf1.19	12.		1	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	12.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
24¾	18⅛	SCEd pf2.21	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
100	74	SCEd pf8.96	12.		4	75	74½	75	— ½
9⅞	7¼	SwFlBk .60	6.8	6	15	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
13⅝	9	SpectyR		5	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
15	7	Spector .43e	4.4	4	44	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8¼	3⅜	Spectro .19t	2.6		29	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.4	7	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Spencer .16	2.6	10	306	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
5¼	4⅝	Splentex .24	4.7	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20½	StdAlin 1	3.7	4	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
27⅜	18⅜	StCoasa 1.60	5.9	7	6	u27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅜
26	8⅜	StdMetl			51	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	8.9	12	9	17¼	17	17	— ¼
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.1	6	2	30	30	30	
9⅞	5⅝	Stange .20	2.9	8	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.3	8	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
5⅛	3¼	Stapwd		4	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.2	4	18	u15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust			1	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	4⅞	Steelml .24b	2.2	7	78	11	10⅝	11	
23½	16½	SlepnCh .92	4.3	7	3	21½	21¼	21½	
1⅞	1	SterlEl		9	54	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
3	2⅛	SterlExt .05e	1.8		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	2	Stevlnlt			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28¼	8	StrutW .30b	1.1	26	83	28¼	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.7	6	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17⅞	8⅞	Sunair .60a	4.0	7	4	15	15	15	
69½	17¼	Sundnc .16b	.3		180	64¼	63	64	+1¼
12¼	5½	SonshJr .40	3.5	7	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
18	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.4	8	38	16⅝	16¼	16½	
12¼	5	Supind s.25	4.0	5	75	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅜
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.1	6	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
50½	29⅛	Supron s.24	.5	29	239	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞	+ ½
7¼	3½	Susqueh		7	21	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
10½	7¾	Susqh pf 1	12.		38	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅝	Synlov .30b	3.0	11	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.1	12	430	42⅝	41¾	42½	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	Sysco s .40	1.6	8	123	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		15	299	21½	20⅛	21	+ ½
5⅞	3⅞	SysPln .24	4.2	4	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5½	TEC .40	6.7	7	2	6	6	6	
4	1⅞	TFI		7	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	11⅞	TabPd .20	1.0	8	66	20½	19⅞	20¼	— ¼
14	8	TandB .40	3.1	6	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	10.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	TechSym		17	64	5	4⅝	5	
3⅞	1⅜	TechTp .52t	26.		153	2	2	2	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Tectrol .24	2.8	7	20	8⅝	8¼	8½	
84¼	27¾	TelonR		70	17	74½	72¼	74	+2¼
33½	16½	Telflex .40	1.3	12	40	30¾	30	30¼	— ¼
22¼	13⅛	Telscl .60	5.3	8	562	12⅞	d11	11¼	—3⅞
7¼	3⅞	Tenney s		11	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC			373	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ½
13¾	5¾	TetraT			63	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.8	8	182	9¼	9	9	— ¼
50¾	38½	TxPL pf4.56	11.		z25	40½	40½	40½	
18¼	12¼	Textron wt			1	17½	17½	17½	—1⅛
1¼	½	TharCo		4	1	1	1	1	
5½	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	20	4¾	4¼	4¼	
4¾	3¼	ThreeD .20b	5.0	4	18	4	4	4	— ⅛
29¾	16½	Thrifim 1.20	4.2	4	7	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
7½	3	Tidwell		4	9	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
8⅝	4⅝	TobKlz n.25	4.4	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42	32	TolEd pf4.25	12.		z400	34¾	34¼	34¾	
10⅛	3½	ToppsG			19	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	TorlnCp 1	5.9	6	7	17	17	17	
27¼	15¼	TotlPet g.32			251	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+ ½
19¼	8	TotPet wt			117	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	TownCtry		7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21½	17⅝	Towner s		70	40	20½	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Trafiar .12	1.7		165	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅞	TrnsLux .10e	1.3	8	74	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	TransOil .05e	.3		145	14⅞	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	2.4	13	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.7	9	33	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
13	7¼	TrISM .80	6.8	5	11	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ¼
17⅞	9⅝	TrlaCp .20	1.8	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
20½	8½	TritOil n		142	290	19	18⅝	18½	
34½	22¼	TritOil pf1.96	6.2		27	31½	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	TuboMax s		14	550	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.2	6	6	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	TwinFr .20	4.4	7	18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
		— U—U—U —							
15⅛	8¼	U&I		75	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3	UNA .20	3.6	4	46	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	URS .38	3.8	9	22	10	9⅞	10	
8⅞	5¼	Unimax		15	20	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.0	14	20	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	UnFoods .10e	4.7	27	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	UNatCp		29	75	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
⅞	1-16	UNatCp wt			20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8¼	6¼	UNICp pf			5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	UnRltT .93e	8.7	12	24	11	10⅝	10¾	
8	5	URepln .23r	5.4		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3	USAir wt			7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	USFltr .36	2.2	9	285	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	2¼	USRdium		21	18	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	UnivClg .05	.7	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	12⅞	UnivRs .32	1.4	19	220	24¼	22¾	23½	— ½
11⅝	8⅜	UnivRu .72	7.6	5	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's .31t	16.	21	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
18½	16⅝	VallyRs n1.08b	6.3	7	10	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
16	7⅞	Valmac .20t			13	9¾	9½	9½	
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.8		28	4	3⅞	4	
2⅝	1½	Veril		6	76	2½	2	2	— ¼
11¾	5¾	Vernitrn .10	.9	9	305	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3	Verlipla		5	50	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
2½	1¼	Viatech			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		4	3	3	3	3	
7⅝	4⅜	Virco .16b	3.6	5	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
15¼	6¾	Vishay .53t	4.1	10	46	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
6½	4¼	VisualG .16	2.7	11	18	6	5¾	6	
5⅝	2¾	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Voplex .52	6.0	4	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7⅛	4⅛	VulcCo .20a	3.3	4	18	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			28	3	2⅞	3	
9⅞	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.3	8	24	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
3⅞	2¼	WadelEa			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅞	18⅞	Wainoco s.12	.3	62	208	34½	33⅝	34½	+1¼
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.3	13	51	31¼	30½	30¾	— ½
25	18	Walco .80b	3.3	7	x7	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	4	WollcS .12	1.8	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
37¾	17	Wang B s.16	.4	24	334	36¼	35½	36	
39⅛	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	26	28	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.0	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1½	WshHm		6	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	WshPost .44	2.2	7	32	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	22¼	WRIT 2.12	7.2	15	18	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Walsco .30	4.4	7	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	Wthlrd n		20	635	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	8¾	WeldTu .30b	1.1	9	15	27	27	27	+ ¼
30¾	15⅞	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		175	29¾	28¼	29¾	+ ⅛
38¾	15½	WstFin .52	2.6	3	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
19⅞	9	WPacRR n		6	70	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	
12⅝	4	Whippny .20	2.6		6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	3.8		22	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅜
11½	4⅛	Whitehall		13	175	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
17½	5	Wichita .45t	2.9	53	48	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Wmhoms .70	3.2	13	27	22⅝	21½	21⅞	— ⅜
3½	1⅜	WilsnB			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25¼	12⅞	Wincorp .40	1.7	58	12	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Winkim .44	4.4	6	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
48	38¾	WisP pf4.50	11.		z50	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+1½
3	2	WolfHB .20e	7.6	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	6.6	4	14	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	WkWear .40	3.6	7	35	11⅝	11⅜	11¼	— ⅜
23¼	16¾	WwEngy n		60	302	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13	Wrathr .05e	.2		43	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅝
6½	⅞	WrlgltH g			326	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅜	—3-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.2	6	32	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.2	6	27	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
		— X—Y—Z —							
11¼	6½	Zimmer .36	4.6	3	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

...reign Policy Crises Are Said to Stir U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 9)

...pending," said Lacy Hunt, ...onomist of Philadelphia's ... Bank. Beryl Sprinkel of ...s Harris Bankcorp., pre-...hat the higher defense ... will cause a quick rise in ...ion rate, and said: "It cer-...ses the question of whether ...l be sufficient resources to ...he budget."

...: near term, more money will be spent on navy shipbuilding, long-range transport planes, weapons to arm a rapid-deployment force, and operations and maintenance, an area that military men say has been neglected.

Dale Church, a deputy undersecretary of Defense, said that the "aircraft industry is strained right now to some degree" at the subcontractor level. But he believes that it can handle new military orders. However, John Bierwirth, chaiman of Grumman in Bethpage, N.Y., points out that there has been such a surge of orders for commercial jet aircraft in the last two years thaf the companies that make parts for the aerospace industry already are operating close to capacity.

Mr. Bierwirth said that some metals used in aircraft, such as titanium, are in very tight supply and that any great increase in demand from the military could outstrip U.S. productive capacity. Fred O'Green, president of Litton Industries, adds gold, silver, copper and lead to the shortage of principal ingredients in the defense industry. Other companies mention the acute shortage of parts such as integrated circuits.

...S. Steel Sector's Self-Inflicted Wounds

(Continued from Page 9)

...ompetition. It has also ...e steel companies to raise ...es even when demand was ...s it did in the last quarter.

...the steel industry's argu-...t the Federal government's ...jective has been to keep ...es down seems no longer

...other point, the industry's ...ay they have not had the ... invest in steel. Yet major ...s such as U.S. Steel, Na-...d Armco have spent heavi-...sifying into other fields, ...chemicals, banking and alu-...It appears that the steel ex-...want it both ways: to have ...ey to diversify while at the ...e to have the money to re-...eel. That is a luxury few ...lustries enjoy.

...this time around, U.S. ...lant closings, which elimi-...he jobs of about 12,500 ..., is not generating the sup-...om the steelworkers' union ...al communities that compa-...osings did in the fall of 1977. Instead, the anger of the workers has been directed at the company. Rather than marching on Washington, several union locals have have held protest rallies at U.S. Steel's corporate offices in Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio.

In this round, the steel industry finds itself much more isolated, its pleading of need is harder to make convincing and its contention that its destiny is shaped by forces beyond its control is viewed with much greater skepticism.

People in Business

(Continued from Page 9)

vices SA, has been named general manager of the new bank.

* * *

Abdul Jaffer, vice president of Marsh & McLennan, has been appointed the managing director of Jubilee Insurance Ltd. in Nairobi.

* * *

Manufacturers Hanover Trust has named Vice President **Harry Folk** vice president and manager of its Bucharest branch, replacing **Rainer Gebhardt**.

* * *

Senior Vice President **David Van Pelt** has been appointed London-based head of the U.K., Ireland, Scandinavia and South Africa Division of Citibank's Institutional Banking Organization.

* * *

The Burmah Group has named Managing Director **Stanley Wilson** managing director, chief executive, and chairman of Burmah Oil Trading Ltd., the group's main operating unit, succeeding **Alastair Down** who will continue as chairman of Burmah Oil.

* * *

Roger Fauroux, who will become president of Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson next June, has been named president of Machines Bull.

Carter Budget Criticized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP) — President Carter's new $615.8-billion budget came under fire on Capitol Hill again yesterday, this time from skeptical House members who challenged its $15.8-billion deficit as unrealistically low.

At a hearing of the House Budget Committee, both Democrats and Republicans complained that Mr. Carter had based his figures on assumptions that were unlikely to hold up, and that the red-ink figure would be higher.

Yesterday's questioning provided still further evidence of congressonal discomfort with Carter's new budget. On Wednesday, members of the Senate Budget Committee lambasted the deficit as too high.

Consumers Confident

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ) — The Conference Board reported today that its index of U.S. consumer confidence remained relatively strong in December.

The business research organization said that its index stood at 83.5 in December (1969-70 equals 100), down only slightly from the 85.1 level of both November and October and down from its 1979 peak reached in February of 94.1.

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...stan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
...a Cameroon (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
...(air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
...(air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
...	B.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
...	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
...(air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...(air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
...(air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
...(air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...(air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...slovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
...k (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
...(air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
...(air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	145.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Country	Currency	12 months	6 months	3 months
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl	301.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	[illegible]	269.00	161.00

Country	Currency	12 months	6 months	3 months
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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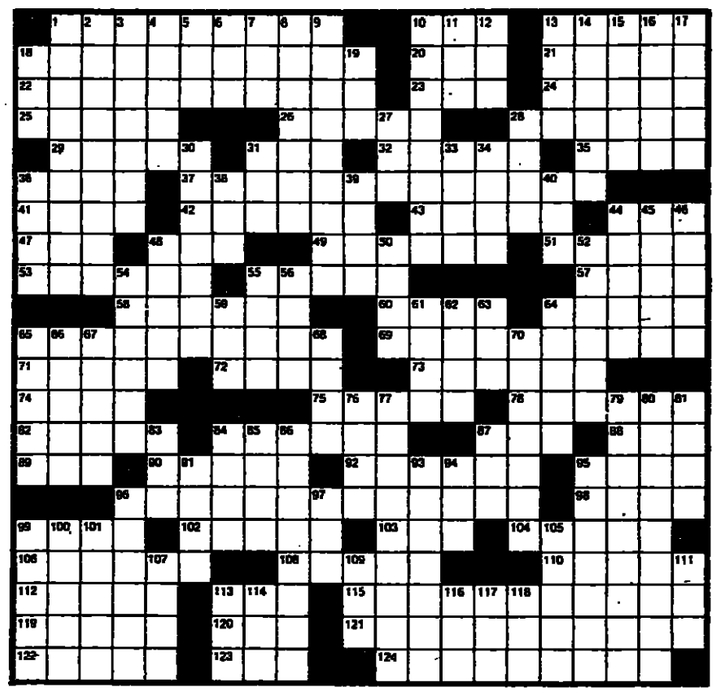
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Uncommon Letters By Henry Hook



ACROSS

1 Flirtation
10 —— vobiscum
13 Eliot called it cruellest
18 Chicago-born actress
20 Secretary between Day and Root
21 Succulent
22 Furniture on casters
23 Fenway Pk. star
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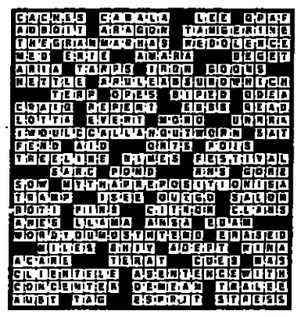
ACROSS

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65 Gym twist
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71 Excellent poker hand
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73 Beatle name
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75 Pippin
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102 Sierra ——
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3 Fencer's maneuver
4 Sill
5 "Well, —— be!"
6 Word with some or struck
7 Beak
8 Renowned Missourian
9 She grins and bares it
10 Mr. America's source of pride
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12 Talleyrand's "Affair"
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15 "—— cockhorse . . ."
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18 Wall St. abbr.
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27 After yoo or boo
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39 Noted U.S. entomologist: 1879-1943
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65 Southern African fox
66 Jack of old films: 1903-78
67 Catches red-handed
68 Actress Patricia
70 Damages
76 Rose, for one
77 Set costs of articles before retailing
79 Emulates Gompers
80 12:51
81 Quintet in this puzzle
83 Enzyme
84 Used up
85 Detroit offering
86 College near Phila.
87 Bill, in Nice
91 Young zebra
93 Molasses
94 Variety headline word
95 ". . . to reach ——of God": Wilde
96 What Lot's wife did
97 A.F.T. rival
99 Aphids
100 Paperboy's cry
101 Whence Cugat came
105 "I do not —— farthing candle . . . for Handel": Lamb
107 Riverfront men
109 Hijack
111 Ust- ——, U.S.S.R. plateau
113 Axlike tool
114 Ewe said it
116 Alpine pasture land
117 Year in the 11th century
118 N.C.O.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

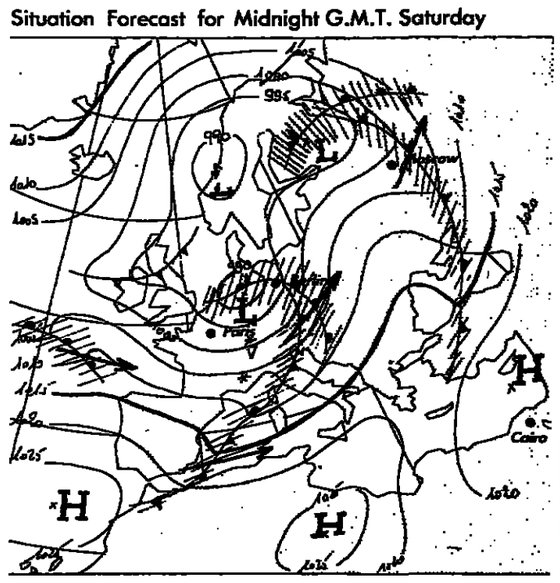


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Cloudy	MIAMI	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	−3	27	Foggy	MILAN	2	36	Foggy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−15	5	Snow
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−4	25	Snow
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	0	32	Snow	NEW YORK	−8	18	Fair
BRUSSELS	3	37	Fair	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Foggy	OSLO	−16	3	Fair
BUDAPEST	5	41	Rain	PARIS	6	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	5	41	Showers
COPENHAGEN	−4	25	Cloudy	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	3	37	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	−7	19	Overcast
EDINBURGH	0	32	Cloudy	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast	TEL AVIV	18	64	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	37	Snow	TOKYO	4	39	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Overcast	TUNIS	14	57	Showers
HELSINKI	−18	0	Overcast	VIENNA	7	45	Rain
HOUSTON	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	7	45	Overcast
ISTANBUL	11	52	Fair	WASHINGTON	−4	25	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	64	Fair	ZURICH	4	39	Showers
LISBON	12	54	Fair				
LONDON	2	36	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Writers' Group Warns: Beware Of the Bigotry in Bedtime Stories

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — Parents should tread warily when they read their children a bedtime story, for they might be leading them into a minefield of prejudice about sex and race.

This is the message from a group of researchers who analyzed several children's classics and warned parents about the pitfalls of such favorites as Dr. Doolittle and Mary Poppins.

Their sociological findings are collected in "Racism and Sexism in Children's Books," published by a group of writers and readers, which even has a "spot-the-bigot" book guide for mothers and fathers.

Racist overtones draw the most criticism, with Hugh Lofting lambasted for portraying Africans as quaint, comic and childlike in his popular Dr. Doolittle books.

King Koko and Prince Bumpo, characters encountered by the doctor on his travels around the globe, are criticized for having simple minds, ridiculous customs and funny-sounding names.

Mary Poppins, the flying nanny brought to the screen by Oscar-winning actress Julie Andrews, is attacked for such off-the-cuff remarks to her infant charges as: "A Zulu would have better manners" and "Not one step will you go out of this room or I'm a Chinaman."

British editor Judith Stinton tells parents and teachers "any school reader in which the sex roles are spelt out (the older brother climbs a tree, the little sister admires from below) should be scrapped."

The book concludes with a guide to prejudice that warns parents to watch out for stereotype illustrations of "banana-eating black sambos, inscrutable slant-eyed Orientals, the cottage-loaf mother, the demure doll-loving daughter."

BOOKS

DREAMS IN THE MIRROR

A Biography of E. E. Cummings

By Richard S. Kennedy. Liveright. 529 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN I was 16 years old, I traveled by subway one morning from Brooklyn to Eighth Street in Greenwich Village, there to wait for Joe Kling's bookstore to open. In my pocket was $7.50, no inconsiderable sum at that time, which I had saved up to purchase a handsome edition of E.E. Cummings' first book of poems, "Tulips and Chimneys." Mr. Kling, who was a dour man, must have known what I was going through, for when I placed the $7.50 in his hand, he returned $1.50. It may have been that, like all the world, he loved a lover, or he may have thought that Cummings was overvalued.

My mother thought so. When she saw the book, she judged it to be too thin for the price — and perhaps she was right. I was happy with it, though — until, a year or so later, I read R.P. Blackmur's essay on Cummings, in which he pointed out, among other things, that America's favorite iconoclast used the word "flower" 48 times in "Tulips and Chimneys."

Rite of Passage

For my generation, E.E. Cummings was something like a puberty rite. One day the elders in the tribe inflicted painful scars on us and we were no longer boys, but men who were not allowed to play games with Mr. Cummings. We faced the fact that the world was not "puddle-wonderful" and pitched our tents in the wasteland of T.S. Eliot.

This early love for Cummings comes back to me now and struggles with the ugly facts of life gathered by Richard S. Kennedy in "Dreams in the Mirror." Like Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens, T.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound — like most poets — E.E. Cummings was not a "poetic" man.

According to Kennedy, he was a rather petulant baby, rejecting the kind of father most of us would have given anything to have, living off friends and women, turning off his famous spontaneity in the face of his first daughter, and griping about a culture on whose surface he floated like a lily on a pond.

Cummings' father was Harvard's first professor of sociology and then minister of a Congregationalist church. He combined the patience of a saint with the perspective of a social scientist. Cummings' mother was physically and metaphysically buxom: She read to her son all the time. And Cambridge in 1894, when Cummings was born, was as close to a garden of Eden as any of us are likely to get.

Influenced by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Cummings wrote atrocious poems at Harvard. His first poem to appear outside of student publications was published in 1916 in The New York Post. It ended with the lines "Mother heroic, Mother glorious/Beholding in thy eyes immortal tears." One might have tried to forgive Cummings these lines if they had been about his own mother, but they were addressed to an apostrophized idea of motherhood.

While he was in the ambulance service in World War I, some Peck's Bad Boy antics landed Cummings in a French internment camp for dissidents and this led to "The Enormous Room," an enormously popular paean to various underdogs and the spirit of irrational resistance. In his prose and poetry, Cummings had already begun to run words together or to splinter them in a rather mechanical attempt to perform an autopsy on language and sensibility.

Kennedy seems to have written "Dreams in the Mirror" in a strenuous attempt to teach not us, but himself, how poetry happens. As in the case of many biographers, his style is incongruous for his material. He says, for example, that Cummings "was both verbal and visual in expressive inclination and ability . . ."

In his critical analysis of Cummings' poetry, Kennedy is tough and burly about the spectacularly vulnerable early poems and inconclusive about the later ones. He says very little about the strictures leveled at Cummings by R.P. Blackmur, Randall Jarrell and other nonenthusiasts. While talking about Cummings as a man, as a son, husband and father, Kennedy vacillates between conventional indignation and grudging praise. Yet, while "Dreams in the Mirror" is incomplete and clumsily written, it is almost always interesting, because Cummings' life and work were more prototypically American even than Walt Whitman's.

An Aura of Difficulty

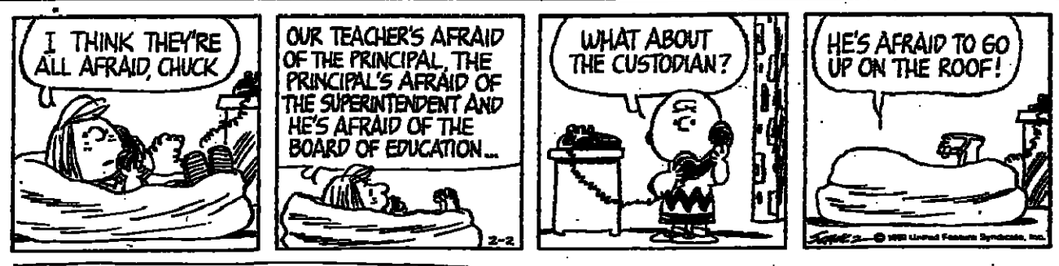
As Blackmur pointed out, Cummings' eccentric typography and punctuation were irrelevant to the meaning of his poems. The chief effect was to create an aura of difficulty, a dignity of difficulty, a tension they otherwise lacked. On the other hand, Cummings' experiments proved that we were grateful to be teased in this way. He was the first American poet to combine the poem and the crossword puzzle. In the imprecision of his language, he was a pioneer of the permissiveness that has altered our dictionaries.

Despite Cummings' limitations, there are some fine lines and poems. While we may forget "Dreams in the Mirror" and Richard S. Kennedy, we will always remember "My father moved through dooms of love" and "my girl's tall with hard long eyes." "my sweet old etc." and a dozen others.

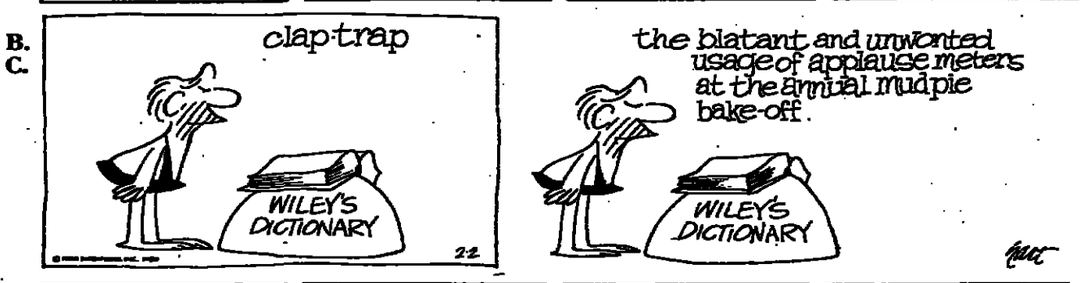
To be remembered at all in our nervous age is something. And perhaps this is the best definition of E.E. Cummings: He was something.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



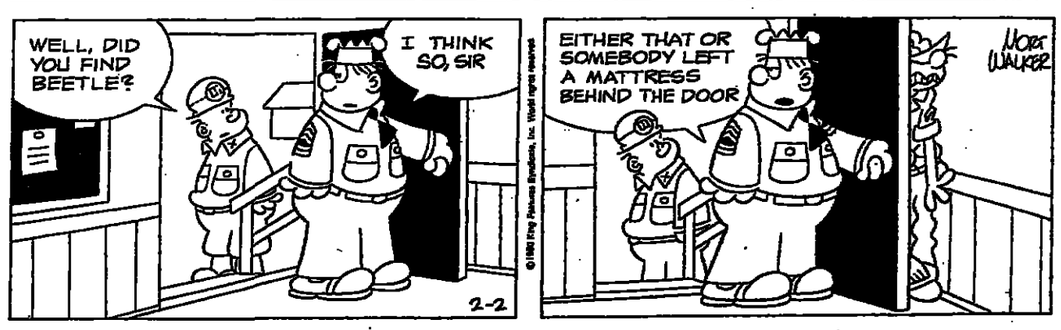
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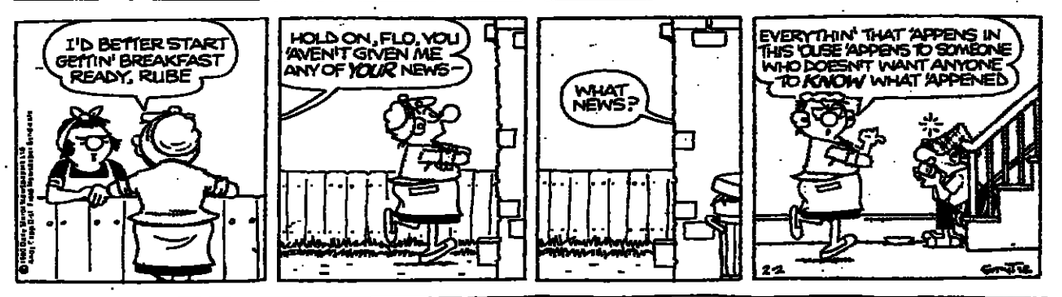
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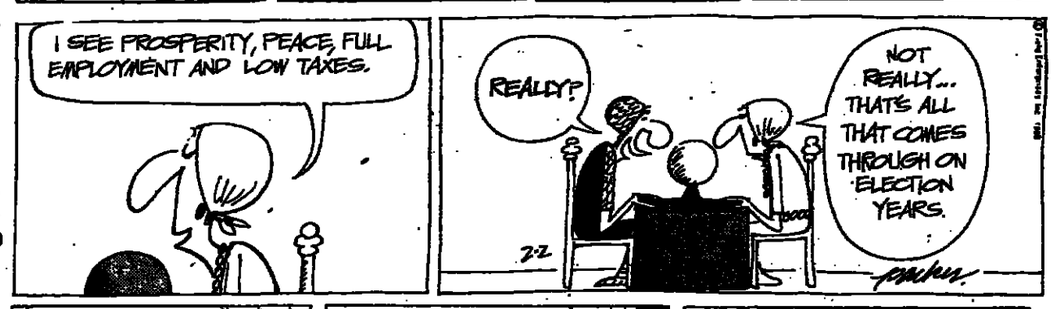
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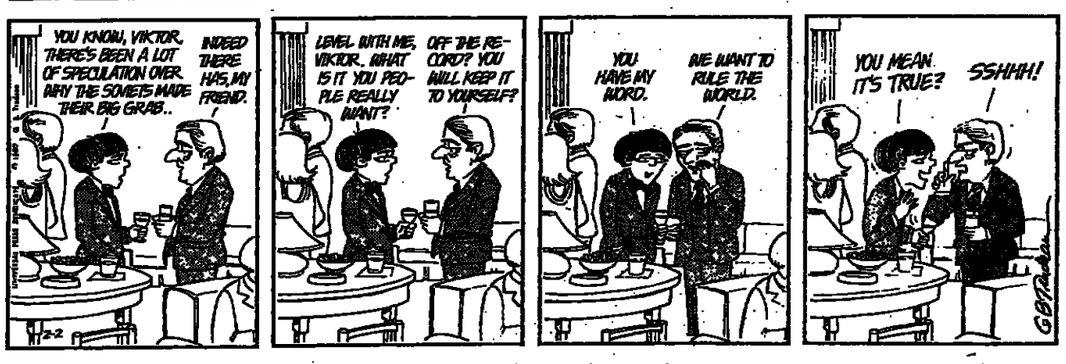
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAYOF

BUAQS

THALIG

YETHIG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THAT'S A ☐☐☐☐ OF ☐☐☐☐☐! (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRINY JULEP KINDLY FLAUNT
Answer: Trifled—but could be—in an amorous way—"FLIRTED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

Red Smith

rner on a Jumpy Market

ORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — athon Sheppard learned hone call was from the ed Racing Association. e would hear that Leapthe horse he trained for s Ford Stable, had won Award as America's top er. Horses trained by win Eclipse Awards from

to hear from you," aid. ulations," the caller tie's Anger won it."
ong can a smart horsen 1979 Leaping Frog won rts with two seconds and He was the leading monover fences, with purses

rtie's Anger was never out ey, either. He won five of s, was second once and e, earning $65,666. Most he beat Leaping Frog gh in the $50,000 Colonial Camden, S.C., climax of can jumping season. And not only trained Martie's and Bill Pape, of Hunt-Y., own him in partnerchagrin at being wrong long.

e Hardware Hour

e, president of the Naplechase and Hunt Assond Jonathon Sheppard, ry's leading trainer of r the seventh consecutive be in the Waldorf tomorto receive their hardware ual Eclipse dinner. esent will be W. Burling eppard's mentor and foroyer, who kvells at the f disciples like Mike , Charlie Cushman, Mike and Billy Turner, who nbeaten Seattle Slew e Triple Crown series. y's economy, one stakes at racing can earn more in n all the steeplechasers in Last year while Spectacuas collecting $1,279,333. ers were going for total $984,001. Horses saddled hon Sheppard glommed ,824, leaving $731,177 to nong all the rest.

Unpiggy

s slightly hoggish for one ake off with 26 percent of ot in a whole sport, but othing porcine about Jon . He is a slender Englishn a quiet, clipped manner and the carriage of a balr at ease. He looks like a der, and is.

ard grew up in Aswell, a f stone cottages and some roofs about 65 miles north don, and horses and racing rt of his early life. His father ndicapper at race meetings. nathon was in Eton and ring a nine-month army owned, trained and rode a int-to-point horses. k a couple of whirls at the business, which left him long as his father was asights. Jon couldn't take ner's license in England, so e came to America, windth Burley Cocks in Union-

never had to show him o," Cocks says. "He'd see it and do it. And he was always asking questions."

Cocks helped the young man get a job with Joe Nash, trainer for Fitz Eugene Dixon. When Jonathon had saved up $12, enough to support a wife, he married Penelope Lofting, whose family are neighbors and friends of the Cocks family. That was 1964. In 1966 he went to England, brought back six horses and won with five of them.

About this time he met George Strawbridge Jr., an heir to the Campbell soup fortune and a beginner at point-to-point racing. Strawbridge bought three of Jonathon's imports and won aboard two of them.

He and Sheppard got along from the start. Strawbridge wanted his Augustin Stable to grow. It has led the nation for the last six years. In 1979 the four top owners in money won were Augustin, Mrs. Miles Valentine, Chadds Ford and Bill Pape. Three of them entrust their horses to Jonathon Sheppard.

Bride in the Barn

Sheppard started out with six horses and only his bride for stable help. Now he has 30 to 40 head of stock, with about 25 names on his payroll. Some of his methods are, to put it mildly, unorthodox.

Before their daily works, he'll *turn all the animals out together* except the stallions. The sight of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of thoroughbreds playfully wrestling, nipping and kicking in a field would turn most owners pale. Jon feels a relaxed horse is best, and the record supports him.

No other stable is better at "going to ways with a horse." Martie's Anger started over the fences last year, ran three times on the flat at Saratoga, winning twice with one third, then went back to the steeplechases. Some years ago Sheppard bought a German beast named Wustenchef. He won four stakes in a row, one over fences, one on the flat, another steeplechase, another flat race.

The only horse in memory with comparable versatility was an Irish steed named Rounders, who lived on William Helis's Rancocas farm in New Jersey. As a 6-year-old stud, Rounders would breed his quota of mares during the week, pop over to Delaware Park on Saturday and win the Brandywine handicap, return to his love nest, van down to Pimlico to take the Dixie handicap, hurry back to solace some more mares, buzz over to Delaware to win the Sussex handicap, then get back to his seraglio.

Sheppard's neighbor and friend, Paddy Neilson, lately retired as the top rider over timber, was asked why he thought Jonathon was the best. "Well," he said, "he's the only man I know who can make a halter shank last 14 years."

Don't Let It Fool You: It's Rugby, Not War

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT) — Contact team sport is not unrelated to war, we keep being reminded. Sure — and the people who keep reminding us are not unrelated to the *chimpanzee*. So what? Besides which, the comparison to war stinks.

France vs. England, the card here tomorrow while Irishmen play Scots in Dublin, is shorthand for 30 grown-ups in short pants, relieved when the anthems are over and they can start running to beat the cold.

But hear this:

- "Blood and guts. Somebody's gotta bleed." (The Hall of Fame's Deacon Jones on pro football; IHT, Jan. 30.)
- "All competition is inherently political when it occurs between peoples having differing and distinct cultures and world views . . . " (Sociologist Harry Edwards on international sport; IHT, Jan. 23.)
- "I've always maintained that rugby is war." (Former French prop Gerard Cholley this week on how France might better have tried to beat Wales.)

True, Jean-Pierre Rives, the romantic who captains France, still had blood flowing out of his right ear half an hour after the last whistle in Cardiff two weeks ago. But the Welsh flanker who kicked him in the head isn't likely to let himself get thus carried away again — if, indeed, Wales lets him play. As for Rives, what he best remembers is a lesson in good Welsh rugby.

The French, regarded since their New Zealand tour seven months ago as possibly the best team on the world circuit, threw in the towel after 20 minutes and were lucky to be whipped by only 18-9. At Twickenham that day, England's forwards elated themselves by totally subduing well-regarded Ireland, 24-9.

Both sellout home crowds made a lot of noise. If France and Ireland win tomorrow, there will be more talk than ever of home advantage in the Five Nations championship. Loose talk, too, of invaders, resistance heroics, enemies repelled, *home soil defended*. And of course there will be a little blood on some shirts.

True again, intimidation is part of the game. While French threequarters try to crash-tackle the confidence out of every English back in range, the English pack will rampage and pummel with a mind to impose the domination that muted Rives' team from the early minutes on at Twickenham last year.

The English hope French demoralization will start in the scrums, where big prop Fran Cotton faces Robert Paparemborde in a duel of world-class techniques. The philosophy, as Cotton has put it, is simple: "We have always tried to pound them up front, take all the steam out of them, and then play rugby ourselves."

Dark in the Scrums

Cotton and the others obey the rules. Still, "It can be bloody dark in a scrum," a retired Welsh star recalled recently. Not even the Welsh referee, peering in from just a few inches away, will be sure exactly how the 16 forwards are softening each other up tomorrow. The give-and-take *has its own unwritten rules.*

When the ball has come out and the props and locks separate and straighten up with their heads spinning from the shoving, grappling effort, the scene will be mostly English power and kicking vs. French passing and speed. Commentators will talk about armor and artillery vs. guerrilla commandos and light cavalry. The sellout crowd will make a deafening din in the concrete bowl of the Parc des Princes.

And true, rugby fancies a sword-rattling old sort of manliness. A leading referee itemized the rugby community recently as "players, *administrators*, spectators, referees, touch judges, coaches, tea ladies." Woman is an afterthought. The men think they have something to prove.

The proof will be felt to be more than usually necessary tomorrow by the French and the Irish, after their humblings on the first of the five Saturdays. But Scotland has gone ten games without a victory since it won a game at *home in 1977. The English, perhaps the hungriest of all for* glory after a dismal decade, know they probably have the best pack of forwards in the championship. They haven't won in Paris since 1964.

The Paris match promises to be bone-crushing. If the French can hold up and scurry long enough to wind England's elderly flankers — Tony Neary is 31 and Roger Uttley is 30 — then France's backs could make the difference. That is a burly big if.

True, true, true. But it will be important in Paris and Dublin to have stayed whole and civil enough for all-night parties. The abandon at these can resemble armistice celebrations. Maybe rugby and war do have *something* in common.

So do the onion and the full moon (roundness and effluvia). So do anything and anything else, whence it follows that differences can be interesting. Wintergreen liniment and fresh tape — and then grass against your face with the memory of a pass or a tackle made or missed — add up to a bouquet with a difference worth keeping.

Everything that makes rugby a sport makes it different from war. Comparisons can be odorous.

'I Remember I'm 65 — It's Driving Me Up a Tree'

A Reluctant McGuire Settling at Last for Living-Legend Status

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT) — In the hours before another ceremony, The Legend, alias Frank McGuire, *was reflecting on life in his last time* around as the University of South Carolina's basketball coach.

"Every place I go, they honor me, this is the longest year I've ever had," he was saying. "But it's making the kids try too hard to win for me. Down at Kentucky, right before the game, they gave me a big silver tray and some silver cups — and they beat our brains out. Up at Maine they had a big dinner for me. John Wooden was there. They beat us, too.

"All this legend stuff. When people ask me my age, I still think I'm 39, but now that I'm reading about being a legend everywhere I go, I remember I'm 66 — it's driving me up a tree."

As his final season winds down, McGuire ranks second to Ray Meyer of De Paul for most victories by a current college coach, with a 545-230 won-lost record over 30 seasons (the last 16 at South Carolina, 9 at North Carolina and 5 at St. John's). He ranks second to Dean Smith of North Carolina for the highest winning percentage by a current coach. He is in the Basketball Hall of Fame.

"This is it," The Legend said. "I'm not going to coach anymore."

But that doesn't mean he won't remain in basketball. Perhaps significantly, Sonny Werblin, the Madison Square Garden impresario, was among those who honored him Wednesday night at the Nassau Coliseum.

The backdrop was wrong. The Legend should've been honored at the Garden — a New York guy out of Greenwich Village who played at Xavier High and then at St. John's when it was in Brooklyn before he started coaching and who imported New York players in turning the Carolinas into basketball country.

But next season McGuire might be on the Garden staff as a college basketball consultant. He has already discussed that role with Werblin. "It would be a giant undertaking," he said, "but it's time for big-time college basketball to return to the Garden."

He said the upcoming St. John's-Syracuse game should've been transferred there from the Redmen's campus. "It's too late now," he said, "but if somebody had really worked on it, it could've been done. I read all about how the ACC and the Pac-10 have great basketball, but New York has great basketball, too. And it should be in the Garden more."

Father and Son

He plans to continue living in South Carolina with his 28-year-old son, Frankie, who is afflicted with cerebral palsy.

"All the changes I've made in my life were done with Frankie in mind," he said. "He's the reason I went to North Carolina from St. John's, because I thought it would be easier for him living in the warmer weather there. But yes, I could spend a couple of days a week in New York if I had to and I could do the rest on the phone."

Despite a contract settlement of $100,000 from South Carolina for each of the next four years, McGuire is not the retiring type. "I can't sit around the house," he said. "I'm not a fisherman. I play golf when I have to, but I'm a basketball man."

Over the last three decades, of course, basketball has changed. It's big business now at virtually every big college.

"*There's so much money involved now.* I remember talking once with Bear Bryant," he recalled, referring to the Alabama football coach. "He told me, 'When I saw that $100,000 check from the NCAA, I knew basketball was here to stay.' The two finalists in the NCAA each get $300,000 now plus expenses. And the tournament is so big. Some people think it's too big, but I don't. I like the idea of so many teams having a chance."

In 1957 his North Carolina team won the national championship from Kansas, with Wilt Chamberlain, *in triple overtime.*

"But that year we had to beat Wake Forest four times to get into the tournament," he said. "Now three ACC teams can get in, three Big Ten teams can get in. That's the way it should be. And if your team doesn't make the NCAA, there's still the NIT."

To him, the players now are "bigger, faster and jump higher" — but they're not as well disciplined.

"Back when St. John's and NYU and City College were big in New York, you went out and broke your head if you had to, that's the difference now. But players like Bobby Davies and Bob Cousy and Hank Luisetti and Dick McGuire would still be great today. I stopped talking about those old players, though, because I found out the kids were laughing at me.

"I'd tell them that Rip Kalinsky was a great player at St. John's in the '30s, but they never heard of him. I used to tell them what a ferocious player Al McGuire was, but they only knew him as a coach and a TV guy."

Several of his South Carolina stars (Brian Winters, Tom Owens, Alex English, John Roche and Kevin Joyce) will appear at an April 26 dinner honoring Frank McGuire in Columbia, S.C.

"That's only one of three banquets they're having for me after the season," The Legend said. "But it's nice. Somebody like Adolph Rupp, he wasn't honored until after he was dead."



UPI

Frank McGuire
In 1969

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	40	13	.755	—
Philadelphia	34	14	.731	1½
New York	27	28	.491	14
Washington	23	29	.442	16½
New Jersey	22	32	.407	18½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	32	23	.582	—
San Antonio	29	25	.537	2½
Indiana	26	28	.481	5½
Houston	25	28	.472	6
Cleveland	23	32	.418	9
Detroit	14	40	.259	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	35	23	.603	—
Milwaukee	29	27	.518	5
Denver	19	34	.345	14½
Chicago	18	35	.340	14½
Utah	18	38	.321	16

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	38	16	.704	—
Los Angeles	38	17	.691	½
Phoenix	35	19	.648	3
San Diego	28	29	.491	11½
Portland	26	29	.473	12½
Golden State	16	38	.296	22

Thursday's Results

Boston 119, Washington 103 (Bird 24, Maxwell 19; Dandridge 20, Wright 19)
New York 112, Indiana 102 (R. Williams 25, Cartwright 19; English 21, B. Knight 18)
Los Angeles 107, Chicago 97 (Wilkes 28, Abdul-Jabbar 27; Sobers 24, Theus 16)
Atlanta 111, Golden State 107 (Drew 24, Roundfield 21; Short 36, Smith 20)
Philadelphia 110, Houston 105 (B. Jones 26, Erving 23; Malone 34, Murphy 19)
Denver 127, New Jersey 126 (Issel 47, Rooch 24; Nall 32, Williamson 28)
Seattle 105, Milwaukee 101 (D. Johnson 22, Williams 21; Johnson 28, Winters 26)
Portland 94, Kansas City 93 (R. Brewer 20, Jeelani 18; Birdsong 27, Grunfeld 18)



Associated Press

Hawks' James McElroy drives for basket against Warriors' Tom Abernathy — and assorted hands — Thursday night in Atlanta.

Deadline Passes for Qualifying Offers

0 NFL Players Test Free-Agent Waters

'ORK, Feb. 1 (AP) — 40 National Football ayers became free agents n their contracts expired are expected to move to s.

baseball, where veteran almost always sign with , football's free agents the most part remained original teams. The reacompensation and right ftsual clauses built into basic collective bargainent.

'as the deadline for clubs ualifying offers to their

fers mean a player's origtains the right of first retch offers its free agents ve from other teams. If the old club matches an offer, the player stays put. If it does not and he signs with a new team, his old club is entitled to draft choices as compensation with the number and quality *depending on the player's* new salary.

That takes place in April with the player reporting offers back to his old club by April 15 and the old team deciding within seven days whether to match the offer and re*tain the player or let him go* for the compensation. If no qualifying offer is made, a player is a free agent — with his old club entitled to no compensation should he sign with another team.

Players such as offensive tackle *Jim Hanlan* and tight end Jean Fugett of Washington, and defensive end Jack Gregory and running back Doug Dennison of Cleveland, fall into the latter category. Their clubs have not made qualifying offers, and they are free to sign with any of the other 27 NFL clubs with no restrictions.

But Hanlan, who was on injured reserve with a neck problem last season, has said he would not play football in 1980. And Fugett, signed away from Dallas by the Redskins as *a free agent in 1976*, was used sparingly after injuring a knee last season and did not catch a pass in Washington's last 10 games.

Gregory, who is 35, considered retiring last summer before being traded by the New York Giants to his original NFL team, the Browns. Dennison was signed as a midseason roster replacement and did not play for Cleveland.

There are other attractive names on the list of potential free agents. They include Atlanta's standout wide receivers, Wallace Francis and Alfred Jenkins. Francis was the Falcons' leading receiver with 74 catches for 1,013 yards and eight touchdowns last season, while Jenkins *contributed 50 grabs for 858* yards and three TDs.

Among the others are Philadelphia wide receiver Harold Carmichael (52-872, 11 TDs); quarterback Jim Hart, cornerbacks Roger Wehrli and Perry Smith, tackle Charlie Davis and defensive end John Zook, all of St. Louis and running-back Preston Pearson of Dallas.

Also, Miami defensive back Tim Foley; Denver placekicker Jim Turner; running back Eric Torkelson and tackle Tim Stokes, both of Green Bay; Seattle offensive tackle Nick Bebout and defensive end Bill Gregory; and wide receiver Isaac Curtis, linebacker Tom Rudd and defensive end Mack Mitchell of Cincinnati.

ll in NFL
.04 Million

ORK, Feb. 1 (AP) — The ootball League's payroll exceeded $100 million time in 1979, according of a survey made public tional Football League nt Council.

anization, which represub owners, said that the rs under NFL contracts of the 1979 regular sea$104.5 million in salary es. In the previous year, rs earned $92.9 million. rage salary in 1979 was compared to $62,585 in average for 83 quarter$113,932. The next high position was running 197 averaging $74,194. 241 of them, averaged

sitions with number of olved and average salary nsive line, 278, $66,584; ine, 212, $75,246; line13, $63,377; defensive $55,874, and kickers, 60,

ipson of San Francisco was the highest paid at a salary of $806,668, n Payton of Chicago ceived at $450,000.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

HOUSTON—Signed free agent Joe Morgan, infielder, to a one-year contract.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Lerrin LaGrow, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT—Signed Gary Danielson, quarterback, to a one-year contract.
GREEN BAY—Named Tom Level assistant offensive line coach.
MINNESOTA—Signed Rickey Young, running back, to a series of three one-year contracts.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mark Manges, Rob Hertel and Don Kendra, quarterbacks.
SAN DIEGO—Signed Mike Kirkland, quarterback-punter.

COLLEGE

ARKANSAS PINE BLUFF—Named Ben McGee head football coach.
OREGON—Named Dave Walker an assistant football coach.
C.W. POST—Named Jim Colbert head football coach.

'Too Tall' Jones Denies Woman's Charge of Rape

DALLAS, Feb. 1 (AP) — Professional boxer and former Dallas Cowboy Ed (Too Tall) Jones yesterday denied accusations that he raped a nurse while she slept in her apartment. "He denies there was a rape," said *Jones' attorney Fred Time.*

Jones was freed on $2,500 bond after he was arrested and brought before a city judge; he was not formally charged or arraigned. Prosecutors said Jones had to post the bond because his attorney secured a court order for his release before the police investigation into the case was finished.

The accusations are in a police offense report, in which a 25-year-old nurse claimed she awoke and found the 6-foot-9 Jones assaulting her. The report said Jones was spending Wednesday night with the nurse's roommate in her apartment after a birthday celebration.

Kite and Pate Crosby Leaders

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Feb. 1 (UPI) — Tom Kite and Jerry Pate, two of the more consistent players on the PGA tour, shot 6-under-par 66s at Cypress Point yesterday to share the first-round lead in the $300,000 Bing Crosby National Pro-Am.

David Edwards, the former All-America from Oklahoma State who is seeking his first career victory, had a 67 at Cypress, where most of the best rounds were shot. Gene Littler and Tom Watson were among a group opening with 68s at Cypress.

John Mahaffey and Jim Neiford had 68s at Pebble Beach; David Graham, the 1979 PGA champion who struggled to make the cut last week at San Diego, had a 68 at Spyglass Hill. Both Kite and Watson said Graham was the real leader after one round because his 68 at Spyglass Hill was akin to about a 64 at Cypress.

Jack Nicklaus, making his 1980 debut, had a 69 at Cypress. His round included a string of four birdies in the last five holes of the front side and a 30-foot uphill putt *for a birdie on the 18th.*

Daffy Dean Ailing

SPRINGDALE, Ark., Feb. 1 (UPI) — Former St. Louis Cardinals pitching star Paul (Daffy) Dean, who suffered a double heart attack complicated by diabetes last weekend, was reported in serious but improved condition here yesterday. A hospital spokesman said Dean should be transferred out of the intensive care within several days.

Kings Left Reeling After 2-Hour Movie

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP) — Members of the Los Angeles Kings went to a movie yesterday. They weren't entertained by what they saw, and while the film wasn't X-rated, it wasn't the type you'd want your kids to see if they're interested in playing hockey.

The slumping Kings spent more than two hours watching the videotape of Wednesday's 8-1 loss to Edmonton. The setback gave Los Angeles a 1-7-1 record in its last nine games and an overall mark of 21-20-9. Not long ago, the team seemed headed for its best season ever, but now it's a club in shambles.

Sunday night the Kings were trounced 9-1 in Buffalo — nothing to be especially ashamed of, since the Sabres are one of the NHL's better teams. But a 7-3 setback against Winnipeg here Tuesday and the next night's home-ice debacle with Edmonton can't be classified as anything but disgraceful.

"We talked about basic, fundamental things that we haven't been executing and have cost us," said Coach Bob Berry. "All we can do is just go back to work and try and work *things out in practice. We're* just not doing very fundamental things."

In Wednesday's game, Berry tried 13 different line combinations in the third period, during which the Kings were outscored 4-0 by a team with a 15-25-10 record.

"For the type of meeting that it was, it was handled very well," said an unidentified player after the meeting. He also said that team members were assured by Berry that as of now, wholesale changes aren't in store.

"I can't improve winning and losing, but I can improve the effort by making some changes," said owner Jerry Buss. "I will go to the All-Star game next week and discuss trades with some of the owners. Then I'll see the team on the road. I'll wait and see how they do before making any snap judgments. But if during that period I don't see any changes, we'll make a move."

While the Kings have been hampered by injuries — high-scoring wings Charlie Simmer and Dave Taylor are sidelined — there's no explaining the recent rash of ineptitude. The Kings have scored 203 goals, second-best in the league, but have allowed 206. Only Edmonton and Winnipeg, who have a combined record of 29-57-16, have yielded more.

"The difference is that before, we were scoring goals and keeping the other teams honest," said Marcel Dionne, the NHL scoring leader who teamed with Simmer and Taylor earlier this season to drive opponents crazy. "It would be easy to say we lacked effort, but it wouldn't be fair.

"Right now, we have no momentum, no zip, no life. We're frustrated to the point where we don't put any pressure on other teams. No one wants to go on the ice, because everything is going wrong. And there's no one here who can say he's playing well.

College Basketball

EAST

Adelphi 90, Staten Island 74
Amherst 62, Trinity, Conn. 58
Duquesne 56, Penn St. 55
Hunter 73, Lehman 63
John Jay St., Baruch 49, OT
Northeastern 92, Assumption 83
Seton Hall 73, Army 66
W. Maryland 75, Washington 66

SOUTH

Austin Peay 96, Tenn. Tech 78
Clemson 76, Georgia Tech 52
Elon 70, Pfeiffer 64
Hampton Inst. 94, Elizabeth City St. 85
Mars Hill 67, Lenoir Rhyne 65
Middle Tenn 79, E. Kentucky 64
Mississippi Col. 82, Troy St. 74
Nicholls 74, SE Louisiana 64
Old Dominion 71, Georgia St. 64
Roanoke 77, Washington & Lee 69
S. Mississippi 78, NW Louisiana 66
Tennessee St. 72, N. Alabama 63
W. Kentucky 86, Morehead St. 79
W. Virginia Tech 82, Concord 72

MIDWEST

Bradley 50, S. Illinois 48
Creighton 73, Tulsa 55
Indiana 60, Illinois 54
Marymount, Kan. 83, Friends 77
Louisville 64, Tulane 60
Michigan 73, Wisconsin 69
Michigan St. 74, Ohio St. 54
Minnesota 74, Northwestern 64
Nebraska Wesleyan 80, Colorado Col. 74
N. Michigan 67, N. Iowa 58
Purdue 70, Iowa 56
Youngstown St. 70, E. Illinois 60

SOUTHWEST

Texas A&I 77, SW Texas St. 67
W. Texas St. 87, Wichita St. 79, OT

FAR WEST

Arizona 95, Stanford 88, OT
Arizona St. 69, California 58
Brigham Young 89, Texas-El Paso 81
Colorado St. 72, Hawaii 64
Idaho St. 57, Weber State 45
Idaho St. 47, Boise St. 46
Long Beach St. 92, Pacific U. 78
Nevada-Las Vegas 84, Okl. City Univ. 81
UCLA 93, Oregon State 67
Utah 77, New Mexico 68

Arsenal, Roma To Play in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI) — The New York Cosmos and the Vancouver Whitecaps of the North American Soccer League will be the hosts for the first Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup in May, the league's commissioner, Phil Woosnam, announced here.

Arsenal, the first-division English League team that won the 1979 FA Cup, and Roma of Italy will visit Vancouver and New York from May 21 through May 26 in a round-robin tournament.

"The Trans-Atlantic Challenge Cup 1980, as envisioned by the North American Soccer League, is the first step in what we hope will develop into an ongoing competition for the NASL," said Woosnam. "We hope in future years to expand the scope of this tournament to involve more NASL clubs and other teams throughout the world."

The Whitecaps, the 1979 NASL Soccer Bowl champions, will be host to Roma May 21 and Arsenal May 24 before Vancouver travels to Giants Stadium on May 26 to play the two-time champion Cosmos.

The Cosmos will be host to Arsenal on May 21 and Roma on May 24. All four teams play at Giants Stadium May 26.

NFL Fines Brown

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1 (UPI) — Paul Brown, the Cincinnati Bengals' general manager, has paid a $10,000 fine to the National Football League for criticizing the Cleveland Browns' owner, Art Modell, in Brown's recent autobiography.



United Press International

Red Wings' Greg Joly pins Penguins' Greg Malone to the side of the Wing net Thursday night in Detroit, preventing him from challenging goalie Rogie Vachon for the puck. Wings won, 4-3.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	34	3	12	80	209	145
NY Rangers	23	20	9	55	197	188
NY Islanders	23	19	7	53	170	160
Atlanta	21	22	7	49	167	174
Washington	13	28	8	34	154	186

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	28	18	13	69	142	152
St. Louis	27	21	9	63	162	169
Edmonton	15	25	10	40	179	209
Vancouver	15	27	8	38	156	178
Colorado	14	29	7	35	159	191
Winnipeg	14	32	8	36	142	209

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	27	18	6	60	194	166
Los Angeles	21	20	9	51	203	206
Pittsburgh	19	21	11	49	174	185
Detroit	19	23	7	45	171	178
Hartford	15	22	10	40	165	173

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	31	13	6	70	202	138
Boston	30	14	6	66	193	147
Minnesota	22	16	10	54	191	151
Toronto	21	24	4	46	184	201
Quebec	19	23	7	45	151	169

Thursday's Results

Boston 4, NY Islanders 2 (Middleton 2 (21), Jonathan (16), Foster (6); Bossy (33), Harris (13))
Buffalo 6, NY Rangers 2 (Gare 2 (30), Perreault (30), Ramsay (14), Martin (28), Ruff (5); Greschner (13), Esposito (22))
Philadelphia 4, Minnesota 2 (Barber (27), Clarke (8), Wilson (7), Hill (17); MacAdam 2 (24))
Detroit 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Polano 3 (24), Ogrodnick (3); Malone (18), Libett (10), Hughes (11))

Art Buchwald

Campaign Planning To Keep Unknown

WASHINGTON — "I'm getting into the presidential race," Crookshank said.

"Are you crazy?" I told him. "No one has even heard of you."

"That's why I'm going to run. I'm an unknown."

"But there is an unknown candidate running — John Anderson of Illinois."



Buchwald

"He isn't unknown any more. Everyone talks about him being the unknown candidate, and the more they talk about him, the more known he's becoming. By the time the convention rolls around, he's going to be the most known candidate of them all. You know something — Anderson peaked too early. Had he remained an unknown candidate right up until the Republican Convention, he might have made it."

"How can you say that?"

"The way things are going in this country, people would rather put their money on an unknown candidate. The less they know about him, the more they think he can do something to turn things around.

* * *

"I'm not blaming Anderson. It isn't his fault. The media just got tired of writing about the other candidates and needed a new angle. So they decided that John Anderson was Jimmy Stewart, a lonely man without organization, money or press coverage trying to make a desperate attempt at winning the presidential nomination. Everyone loves that kind of story, and now you have 20 or 30 reporters, plus television crews, following Anderson around telling everyone of his impossible battle to save the country from Ronald Reagan. He's the American 'Man of La Mancha.' "

I told Crookshank, "John Anderson's an honest man. I'm sure he never planned on using his anonymity to steal the nomination from the other Republican contenders."

"I didn't say he wasn't honest. All I said was that by July the public is going to be tired of him. They're going to say, 'As an unknown, Anderson's been overexposed.'

"Look at the people getting on the Anderson bandwagon — liberal Republicans, Democrats and even the noncommitted. The kids have also discovered him. Pretty soon the money is going to start rolling in. 'Anderson for President' stickers are starting to appear on cars. I wouldn't be surprised if one of the hotshot political consultants is hired to run his campaign. They'll start flooding the air with TV commercials. Before you know it, Anderson will be one of the pack and the media will lose interest in him. That's when I make my move."

* * *

"How do you plan to do that?"

"By pacing myself. I'm not going to start running until June. If I keep a low profile, I can fill the unknown candidate slot three weeks before the convention. By this time the press will be desperate to find somebody new to write about. I'll be a fresh face for 'Face the Nation,' 'Issues and Answers' and 'Meet the Press.' Nobody will have heard my campaign speech before. I'll accuse Anderson of selling out to the power brokers by becoming known to the electorate — and I'll promise the people that if they elect me president, I'll remain unknown for my entire term in office."

"I still say you're crazy."

"They thought Carter was crazy, too. But you know what won him the presidency? It was the day some wise guy political pundit invented the phrase 'Jimmy Who?' My slogan is, 'If you don't know Crookshank, you can trust him.' "

"Okay," I said, "what do you want from me?"

"I want you to be the only newspaperman covering me in my hopeless quest to wrest the nomination from the other candidates who are trying to buy the presidency with money, organization and the help of vested interests. It will be just the three of us — one campaign aide, myself and you. We'll be a great team."

"Why do you need me?" I asked him.

"I have to have someone from the press to let the rest of the media discover that I'm the only unknown candidate still left in the race."

Heifetz Hunts for Pupils

'Just to be a violinist is not enough.'

By John Rockwell

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (NYT) — Jascha Heifetz will be 79 years old tomorrow. One of the greatest violinists ever, and perhaps the greatest sheer technician the instrument has known, he doesn't play in public any more. His last concert — preceded by years of steadily decreasing performances — was in Los Angeles in 1972. In 1975 he underwent a shoulder operation that has effectively precluded any thought of further concerts.

But he remains as coldly imperious as ever; even when Heifetz smiles, you wonder nervously what he means. He is still active, although not quite as much as he'd like to be, and that is why he invited a reporter to his Beverly Hills hillside home, in which he has lived for 32 years. It is his first interview in many years.

Long before he gave up giving concerts, Heifetz was concentrating on teaching. He has taught the violin here and there around Los Angeles, and now he is ensconced at the University of Southern California — although the actual teaching takes place at his home. The trouble is, he doesn't have enough top-quality pupils, and he wants to get the word out. Having been summoned ostensibly for that purpose, however, the reporter has to pry the subject of him; Heifetz is still proud.



Jascha Heifetz

Explanations

"Some people don't seem to know I'm teaching," he said, implying that USC hadn't publicized it properly. "Or so I'm told by some of my students. They'd heard of my name, but they didn't know I was teaching."

There are several explanations for Heifetz's lack of students, or more precisely of the level of students he'd prefer. One is geographical isolation — Los Angeles is not the musical center that New York is. Another is his reputation for being dismissive; the conductor Erich Leinsdorf recently suggested that Heifetz had the image of being "contemptuous" with his students.

Heifetz himself thinks it has to do with a growing divergence between his own high standards — standards that he never shrank from applying to himself, mercilessly — and the laissez-faire attitude of the modern young world. He feels young musicians today learn their craft sloppily, rush to competitions and premature engagements, and lack the broader level of musicianship and general culture that they need to be complete musicians.

In his own teaching, he says, he tries to make his students slow down and learn patiently, but he encounters resistance. Among other signs of that resistance are that in all his years of teaching, he has really produced only two students who have made at all major careers — Erick Friedman and Eugene Fodor, and Fodor studied with him only briefly before rushing off in just the way Heifetz abhors.

A painstaking, severe methodology pervades every aspect of his teaching. To start with, he insists on auditioning every prospective student personally. "I accept no tapes," he says. "I have to see the person — that's very important. I want to see how he holds the violin."

The actual instruction is built around the notion of the slow, careful mastering of technique and repertory. "Just to be a violinist is not enough," he says. "When you learn something fast, you forget it fast. We used to call it the 'noble metier.' You have to give it time. You can't do it by correspondence — 15 easy lessons."

If a student complains about Heifetz's authoritarianism, the relationship will be terminated. "If they resist it, they don't have to resist it for long. The door is a two-way door, in and out. Either they are no good for me or I am no good for them. A teacher can do so much, but he needs cooperation. Just like a doctor and a patient."

Some of the worst strains between Heifetz and his pupils, apparently, have come from Heifetz's refusal to permit his students to accept engagements hither and yon and to participate in competitions.

"Students have to be willing to sacrifice when they're young," he argues. "We live today by computing and competing — I call it the two C's. You don't think, you compete. And there are the two P's — the pleasures and perils of travel. There are more perils than pleasures. Students today become professional competitors. It has hurt more people than it's done good."

No Regrets

When Heifetz moved to Los Angeles, the emigrant community of intellectuals and artists who had fled fascism was still flourishing. That community is almost gone now, but he denies having any regrets about removing himself from the musical center of things.

"I used to like New York, when I was young," he said. "It was exciting; I suppose it still is. I lived in New York for many years, and that gives me the right to take it apart and put it back again.

"I don't regret living in Los Angeles, but I'm not happy at what they're doing to it, with the smog. But that's politics, which is not my business. I would say my business is still, I think, music."

Grant Beglarian, dean of performing arts at USC, would like to honor Heifetz on the occasion of his 80th birthday, but the violinist is just as reclusive about such festivities as he is about most aspects of his life.

"My last party was a big one," he recalled. "It started early in the morning and lasted until quite late in the evening. That was when I was 50. I said then, that was it, and I think I have kept my word. People try to break it for me, but they haven't been very successful. I'm sure they mean well, but I don't want to be put on a pedestal."

What he does want to do, he says, is practice — "The operation doesn't make it any easier, but I still practice and play, and it doesn't stop me from demonstrating things to students." And he wants especially to keep teaching, and to find talented students who realize the value of his teaching methods.

"I can still be of service," Heifetz says. "I have some time."

PEOPLE: *Billy Graham Concedes That He's Slowing Down*

From Oxford, England, evangelist **Billy Graham** has been quoted as saying the years are catching up with him. And it could hardly happen at a worse time because "the world may face its Armageddon — in this decade. I believe that we're in a great clash between good and evil in the world, the forces of good and the forces of the devil," Graham said by telephone from a hotel bedroom where he is nursing some cracked ribs from a bathtub fall. Graham who has been preaching to Oxford residents this week is booked solid for the next two years, but he says, "I'm going to have to take it a little easier. For the last six months I've been going a little bit too heavy. I've got to realize that I'm 61 and can't do what I did at 30."

* * *

Most big-city politicians kiss babies and shake hands. In Cincinnati, they wrestle cola-guzzling bears. Mayor **Ken Blackwell** and Councilman **Gerald Springer** teamed up this week to raise some money for amateur athletes and wound up pinned under a Canadian black bear named Victor. Blackwell, a former college football star, came away nursing a broken finger. Springer, who weighs all of 155 pounds, was sent tumbling. And Victor celebrated another victory by downing a bottle of his favorite soft drink. Local businessmen had pledged $250 to entice the officeholders to wrestle the trained bear at the Cincinnati Sports Show. "We wanted to do something for amateur athletes," Blackwell explained.

* * *

Two of the Miss America Pageant's three major television sponsors, reeling from angry protest letters from around the country, have denied any role in the firing of perennial master of ceremonies **Bert Parks**. Spokesmen for Campbell's Soups and Kellogg's say they had nothing to do with a decision by pageant chairman **Albert Marks Jr.** and the board of directors not to rehire Parks after 25 years as emcee. But **Douglas Kenney**, a spokesman for Gillette Co., the third sponsor, said his firm was both aware of the situation and agreed with Parks' dismissal. "We were pleased with Mr. Parks for 25 years. He did a good job," Kenney said. "But we did feel it was time for a change."

* * *

A University of Washington student, **Joe Fox**, was doing research on mountain goats on Mt. Stroller White, near Juneau, Alaska, when he slipped off a ridge and fell ... feet. He got out of it with a dis... ed shoulder and bruises. "It ha... pened in maybe 10, 15 sec... Fox said. "I was watching ... there, and I slipped off the ... the ridge. I know the terrain, ... knew I was headed down the ... soon as it happened. I lost gl... one of my boots, gloves on the ... down." Fox said he never lost ... sciousness but remembered li... the fall. "I heard something ca... thought it [the shoulder] was ... ken," he said. "I suppose I a... a couple of rocks that would ... done me in, but it was by no ... controlled."

* * *

Here is a tip on avoiding j... from a former TWA staff phy... **Dr. Scott Elberger**. He says, i... March edition of Forum ma... that all a passenger has to do ... sure a bright-eyed arrival at h... tination are a few exercises ... touches, torso twists and th... right there in his seat. The ... keep the blood from "pooli... lower extremities. Avoidin... smoking section and refusin... fee, tea, sweets and cocktails ... a good idea, the doctor says.

* * *

Ferdinand Muck went to ... and won a right routinely g... to single women in West Ge... He sued when the hospital w... works turned down his appl... for one day off a month for ... cleaning. The court in K... agreed that the law should ... plied equally to single me... Muck: "I never learned ho... work and cleaning my ap... takes me so long."

* * *

Baylor University wom... pose nude or partially nu... Playboy magazine pictoria... on girls of the Southwest ... ence may face disciplinary ... from the school, says Baylo... dent **Abner McCall**. McCa... that officials of the Baptist u... ty will not act against the m... which has sent a representa... the college town of Waco, T... take test photographs of p... models. "We don't want so... calling themselves a Baylor ... sentative to pose for a fronti... picture," said McCall. "If the... to have their picture in Play... Josephine Doakes, that's on... But if they use our name we... something to say about it."

—SAMUEL JUS...

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